

July 1948

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Whole No. 19

Section I

The Essay Proof Journal



Courtesy of Yale University Art Gallery

Nathaniel Jocelyn, Originator of the American Bank Note Co.

Official Journal of the Essay Proof Society

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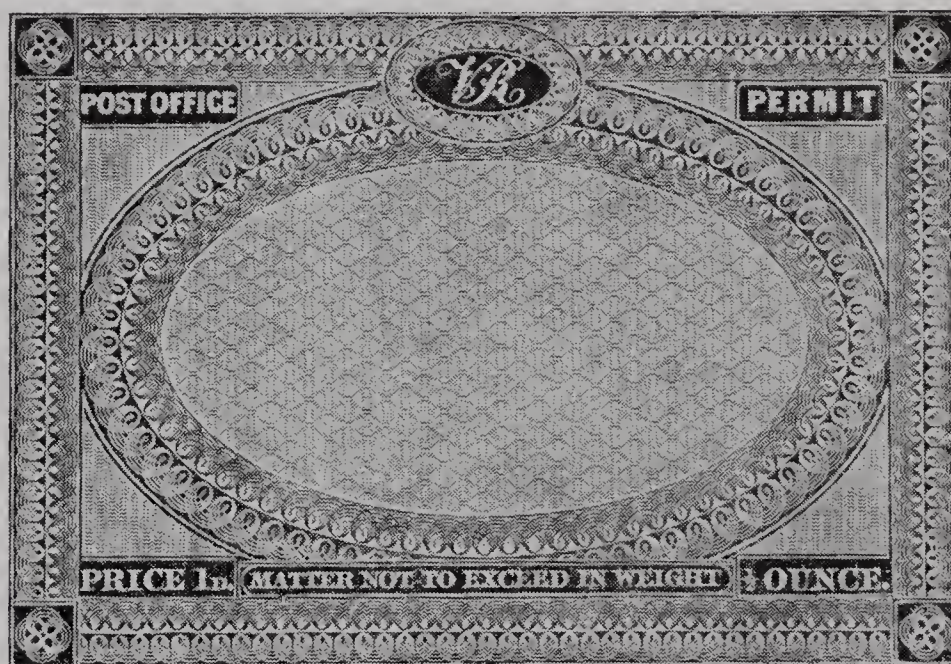


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Vol. 5, No. 3

July, 1948.

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The Jocelyn Engravers

By Foster Wild Rice, E.P.S. 555 *

At the beginning of the nineteenth century this country was in the embryonic period of its banking system. The state chartered banks were gradually increasing in number and many bank note engravers were finding employment in engraving their notes, some of them forming partnerships in the larger cities, as Philadelphia, New York and Boston. In New England, Connecticut with its principal cities of New Haven and Hartford furnished its share of engravers to this profession. In New Haven there were such men as Amos Doolittle, George Munger, Abner Reed and Simeon Jocelin.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* in 1881, commenting on the death of Nathaniel Jocelyn, tells us that "Fifty years ago the name of Jocelyn was better known on the face of a bank note than the name of the bank itself." Not until after careful research has this statement been understood. Heretofore the name of Jocelyn has for the most part been associated with Nathaniel, the well known portrait painter. The many works of this artist are scattered throughout the country, especially in New England, with many at Yale University and in various other art collections. Nathaniel was the second in line of this family of five engravers, and although he spent most of his time in portrait painting he was connected with several of the early bank note engraving companies, and in middle life was one of the founders of the present American Bank Note Company. This art he had inherited from his father Simeon Jocelin, a clock maker and engraver of the eighteenth century.

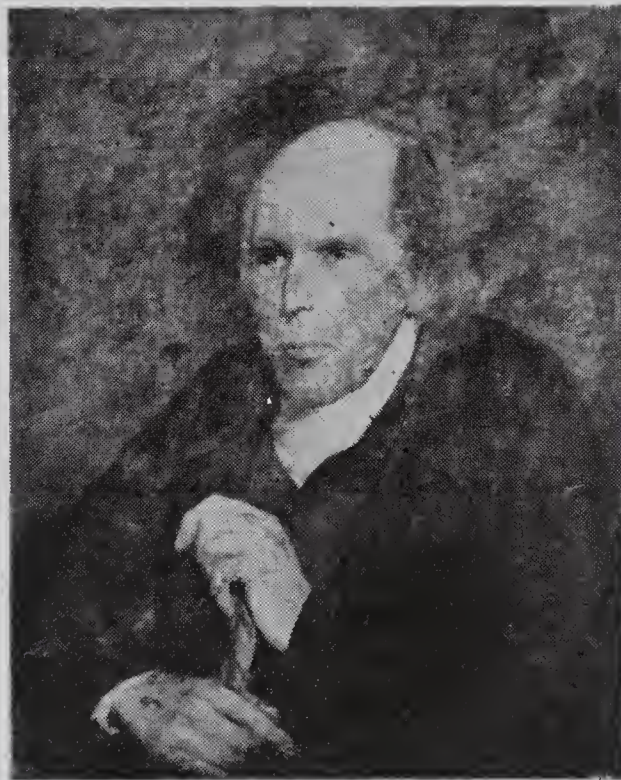


Photo by Courtesy of Frick Art Reference Library

Simeon Jocelin

Painted by Nathaniel Jocelyn about 1820

Courtesy of Mrs. Charles F. Clise, Seattle, Washington

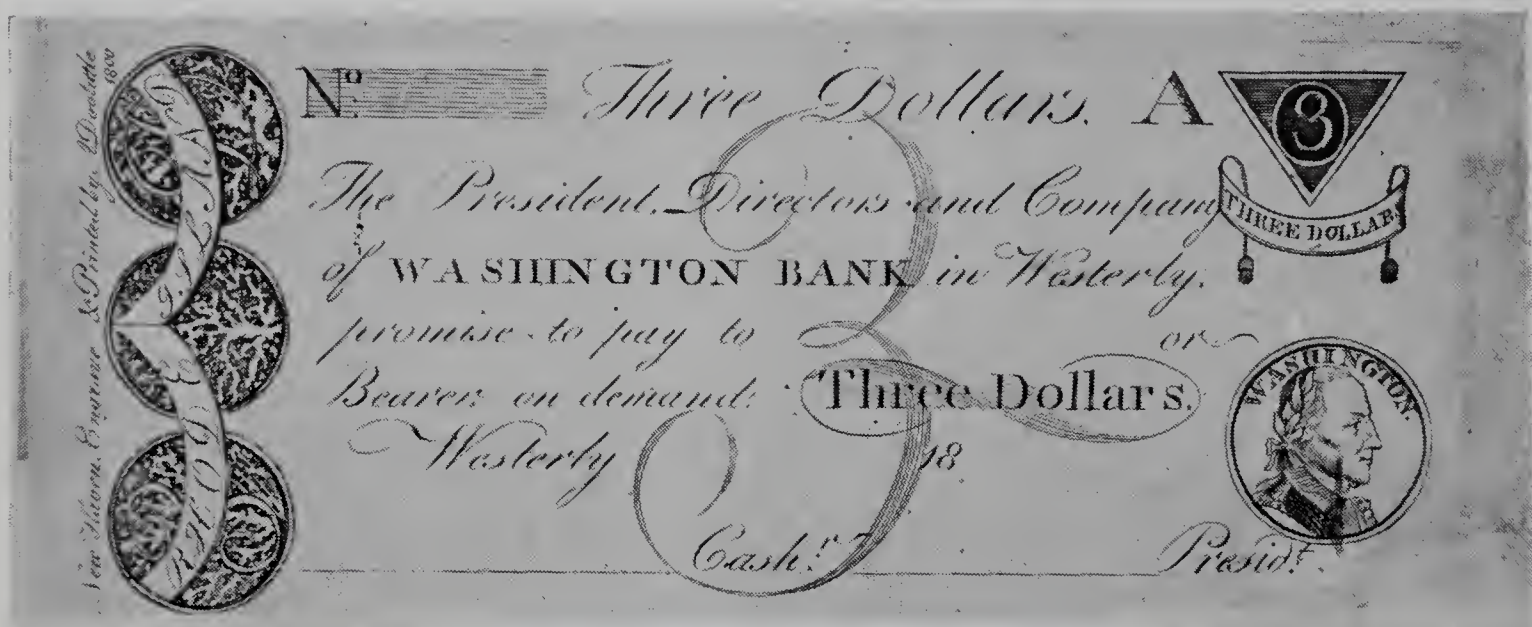
Simeon Jocelin 1746-1823

(1) *Simeon Jocelin* was the pioneer of the art of engraving in the Jocelyn family. He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 22, 1746, the son of Nathaniel (b. 1721) and Anne (Wade) Jocelin (b. 1718).

* Editor's Note: The author is a great-grandson of Nathaniel Jocelyn, whose Biography he is now preparing.

Little is known of his early years except that he served as an apprentice under Isaac Doolittle, the bell founder and clock maker. At the close of the Revolutionary War he was associated with Amos Doolittle in the engraving and publishing business at New Haven. Simeon Jocelin's engravings are best known in the various editions of the "Chorister's Companion" song books which appeared between 1782 and 1793.

Many of Connecticut's early engravers were pupils of Amos Doolittle, a specimen of whose bank note engraving is here illustrated. This is of special interest for its early date (1800) and its rather simply engraved profile head of Washington.



Proof Note of the Washington Bank, Westerly, Rhode Island,

Inscribed "New Haven, Engraved & Printed by A. Doolittle 1800"

At the turn of the century Jocelin had in New Haven one of the best equipped clock manufactories in New England. There he manufactured clocks and watches, making the crystals from broken crystal glass. He also kept a trinket shop where he sold cider, salt and wine. He was well known for his mechanical genius, being the inventor of a silent time piece used in some of his "grandfather's" clocks, and for a patent pruning shear.

Examples of his clocks are still in existence and are best described by Mr. Hoopes in his publication "Clockmakers of the Eighteenth Century." He was a friend and counsellor of Eli Whitney and assisted Professor Jeremiah Day in the calculations of his Algebra. He was known to his fellow men as "The Traveling Encyclopedia."

Simeon Jocelin married first Hannah Willard (1756-1781) and second Luceanah Smith of Southington, Connecticut, June 17, 1789. From the latter marriage he had the following children: Nathaniel, born January 31, 1796, and Simeon Smith, born November 21, 1799. He died at New Haven June 5, 1823.

I. Simeon Jocelin 1746-1823 Clock Maker & Engraver	II. Nathaniel Jocelyn 1796-1881 Painter & Engraver	IV. Simeon Starr Jocelyn 1825-19—? Engraver
	III. Simeon Smith Jocelyn 1799-1879 Minister & Engraver	V. Albert Higley Jocelyn 1827-1900 Wood Engraver & Electrotypist

A Chart of the Jocelyn Line of Engravers

After the death of Simeon Jocelin the spelling was changed to Jocelyn.

Nathaniel Jocelyn 1796-1881

(11) *Nathaniel Jocelyn* was born in New Haven, Connecticut, January 31, 1796, the eldest son of Simeon and Luceanah (Smith) Jocelin. Schooled by his parents and self taught, at a very early age he was apprenticed to his father as a watch and clock maker. While he mastered this calling with success he soon turned to drawing, painting and engraving. His first engraving, entitled "Musical Instruments," was engraved upon a copper plate in 1813. It depicts a drum, base violin and trumpets with a canopy, and bears the inscription *N. Jocelin Sc. 1813*. This was no doubt engraved by him while under his father's supervision since it bears the spelling of his surname as "Jocelin." When Nathaniel became of age he changed this spelling to *Jocelyn*. His early engravings all bear the spelling of *Jocelin* as used by his father.



Courtesy of Yale University Art Gallery

Nathaniel Jocelyn

From the Original Miniature Painted by George Munger about 1819

Nathaniel's early attempts at engraving had attracted the attention of Eli Whitney who wrote the following letter of recommendation (copied by courtesy of the Connecticut Historical Society) to Gideon Fairman, a prominent engraver:

New Haven 11th Nov. 1813.

Dear Sir:—

There is a young man here by the name of Nath. Jocelin who is very solicitous to become an apprentice or pupil of yours to learn the art of engraving. He is of a reputable family and I think has no vicious habits or inclinations. His father is an ingenious clock and watch maker—self taught, and uncommonly neat and accurate in his work.

The young man is between 17-18 years of age, has been employed with his father in repairing watches. Is from a child a good mechanic for his age.

He has lately made some small attempts at engraving etc., and I think will exhibit a good share of genius and taste when he shall have had the opportunity to improve. I have no doubt he will be ambitious and persevering in learning.

His father will not be able to afford him much pecuniary assistance and of course he will have nothing to depend upon but his own merits and industry.

Will you have the goodness to inform me as soon as possible if you can take him in as an apprentice and on what terms, provided he should on trial, answer your expectations and your wishes.

With respect and esteem

I am DR Sir

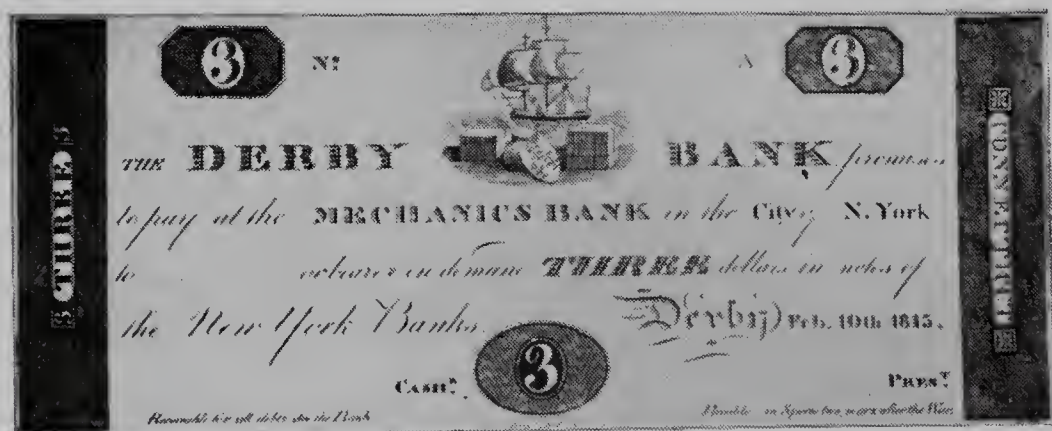
Your friend and OBD Serv.

G. Fairman Esq.

Eli Whitney.

Whether or not he secured employment with Mr. Fairman is not known, but a few years later he was associated with him when he was a member of the Philadelphia firm of Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co.

In 1814 Nathaniel engraved "The Admiralty," "The Java & Constitution," a series of school certificates called Rewards of Merit, and a book plate for the Union Library. In 1815 he engraved his first bank note—for the Derby Bank, Derby, Connecticut. A proof copy is still intact in his book of specimen notes, which is here reproduced.



Proof of the First Bank Note Engraved by Nathaniel Jocelyn, 1815.
Inscribed "Jocelin Sc., N. H."

In 1815 Eli Whitney again recommended him to Abraham Brewster of Hartford, and a few months later, with M. I. Danforth, E. Tisdale and A. Willard, they all founded the Hartford Graphic Company. Eleazer Huntington was also associated with this company as an engraver.

Sometime during the existence of this partnership a branch office was established in Boston. Business cards in the form of engraved bank notes were identical for both cities. This partnership, however, only lasted a few months, Jocelyn being the first to withdraw; he still wanted to keep his residence in New Haven and, besides, in his absence many disagreements took place. During its existence many bank notes were engraved by this company. Specimen notes are still in the original book of bank note proofs of Asaph Willard now owned by Albert C. Bates of Hartford, and through his courtesy we are able to publish the following list:

Business Card (bank note size), Hartford Graphic Co. 1818.

Hartford Bank, \$5.00, 10.00.

Phoenix Bank, Hartford, Conn., July 4, 1818. Payable at Mechanics Bank, N. Y.

\$1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00. Same, dated October 1818, \$2.00, 3.00.

Bank of Canada, payable at Mechanics Bank, N. Y. October 1, 1818, \$1.00, 3.00, 5 Piasters, 10 Piasters.

Middletown Bank, Conn., \$5.00, 10.00.

Montreal Bank, 5 and 10 Piasters.

Bank of Upper Canada, Kingston, \$1.00, 2.00, 5.00, 10.00.

Greene County Bank, Catskill, N. Y. \$5.00, 10.00.

The \$1 note of the Eagle Bank of New Haven produced by this company was no doubt designed by Jocelyn, for in his portfolio of engravings owned by the writer the original sketch for the eagle shown on the note has been found. This same eagle appears on the same bank's notes a few years later (1825) but bearing the imprint of *N. & S. S. Jocelyn*, this being the name of the firm established by Nathaniel and his brother Simeon Smith Jocelyn at New Haven in 1818.



Pen-and-Ink Sketch made by Nathaniel Jocelyn at about the Age of 21



Proof Note of the Eagle Bank of New Haven engraved by the Hartford Graphic Co., 1817-1818, while Nathaniel Jocelyn was connected with the Firm.

This engraving firm of N. & S. S. Jocelyn continued for a number of years (until 1844 when it went into bankruptcy), being chiefly operated by his brother in his absence while engaged in portrait painting. In its early existence they engraved and printed the \$1 and \$5 notes of the New England Commercial Bank of Newport, R. I., and printed the \$1, \$2, \$5, and \$10 notes of the Mechanics Bank of New Haven, the latter being printed from the dies of Rawdon, Clark & Co., of Albany.

While occupied with these engraving activities Nathaniel had exhibited great talent as a portrait and miniature painter. He had become well acquainted with Colonel John Trumbull, and through his influence he decided upon making portrait painting his career. Quoted below is a portion of his letter to Colonel Trumbull of January 28, 1820. (The original letter is owned by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)

Jan. 28, 1820.

Honoured Sir: It has not heretofore been in my power to give that attention to Painting which is necessary to insure that improvement which it has always been my ambition to effect, still my mind has always been fixed upon that one object, and at spare hours and evenings I have been endeavouring to acquire information on the subject, and attending to the fundamental studies of Drawing, Anatomy, etc., that when opportunities should offer, I might go to the work in some degree prepared for the undertaking. That time has nearly arrived; and I have about determined to make painting the ruling object of my life, attending to

engraving (in some branches of which I have made considerable proficiency) only as an assisting means of support. . . . It will doubtless appear strange that in the course of more than two years I should have done so little either in Painting or Historical engraving, and the natural conclusion would be that I have not improved what few opportunities must have occurred in so long a time; but when it is considered how much time was consumed in establishing the Graphic Company (which was contemplated before I was at your house) and the disappointment arising from the failure of the plan, and then the consequent necessity of renewed exertions to reestablish our business in this place, the great cause I think will appear of my having so far doubtless satisfied your hopes

N. Jocelyn.

Relinquishing his activities in the engraving firm, and leaving it with his brother, in the fall of 1820 he took his easel to Savannah, Georgia, and there in the course of two years painted about thirty portraits. The present owners of some of these portraits have been located. While in Savannah he was not forgetful of his New Haven engraving business for the following advertisement appeared in *The Daily Georgian* of March 9, 1822:

Engraving

N. & S. S. Jocelyn, engravers, New Haven (Conn.)

Will execute any order for Bank Notes and all kinds of fine copper plate engravings, as portraits, cards of address, visiting cards etc. They can furnish any quantity of a superior quality of Bank Note paper, manufactured by Hudson & Company a specimen of which, with various specimens of Bank Notes and other engravings, may be seen at the painting room of the subscriber who will receive and transmit all orders.

Satisfactory references can be made on the subject of Bank Note engraving.

N. Jocelyn

Johnstone's Square.

Unaccustomed to the southern climate, he returned to New Haven in the fall of 1822 and established himself in a studio separate from the business of the engraving firm of N. & S. S. Jocelyn. Starting with 1823 and continuing for seven years, his time was entirely consumed in portrait painting. Many of his subjects were members of the faculty at Yale and prominent New Haven citizens. In 1826 he became a member of the National Academy of Design and exhibited almost yearly thereafter. About this time he painted the portrait of his fellow engraver, Mosley I. Danforth, who shortly left for England. In 1829 Jocelyn went to London, staying for a time with Danforth and observing the works of such artists as Leslie, Newton and Lawrence. During his visit there he exercised his many other interests, for the following copy of a letter has been found in the files of the Connecticut Historical Society:

19th Oct. 1829

My dear Sir:

The bearer Mr. Jocelyn has made several inventions for the prevention of forgery, which have received the countenance of the Government.

He is desirous of an opportunity of communicating them to you and Mr. Rothchild.

Yours truly

Gabriel Shaw.

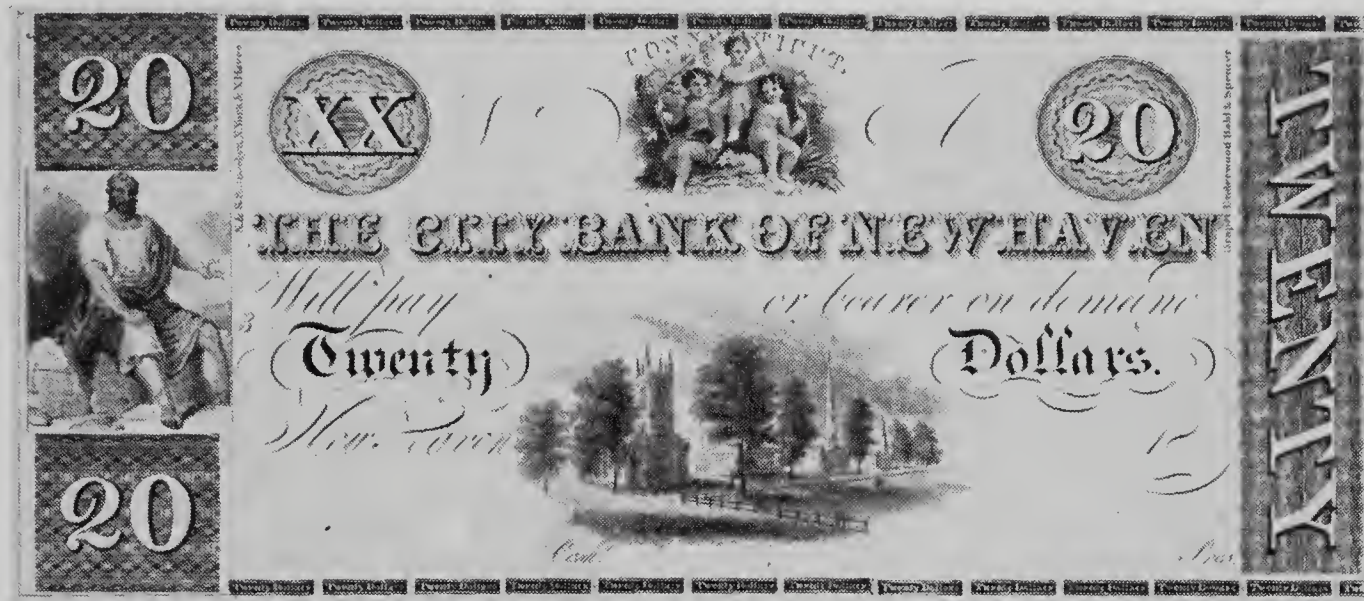
Mr. B. Cohan
New Court.

Late in the year (1829) he was joined in London by Samuel F. B. Morse and Ithiel Town. All went to France, arriving in Paris on New Year's Day, 1830. Later they went to Italy, Jocelyn leaving the party and returning to America in the spring. For the next four years he was busily engaged in painting portraits and also taking an active part in the growing anti-slavery movement which then was taking hold in New Haven.

In 1834 he became associated with the Philadelphia bank note engraving firm of Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer and established a branch of this company at 14 Wall Street, New York City, together with that of his New Haven engraving firm of N. & S. S. Jocelyn. Under this partnership a new series of bank notes were engraved and printed by them. They bear both imprints, those of *N. & S. S. Jocelyn, N. York & N. Haven*, and *Draper*,

Underwood, Bald & Spencer. Specimen notes of the following banks have been seen: Connecticut Bank of Southport, Conn.; Bridgeport Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.; Jewett City Bank, Jewett City, Conn.; New Haven Bank, New Haven, Conn., City Bank of New Haven, Conn. Many of them bear vignettes relating to their respective cities, the notes of the New Haven banks showing a view of the New Haven Green.

These notes can be found in proof and in circulated condition and no doubt the central vignettes were designed by Jocelyn.



Proof Note of the City Bank of New Haven with the Imprints of N. & S. S. Jocelyn, N. York & N. Haven, and Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer

During this association, which continued until about 1839, Jocelyn became involved in many real estate transactions in New Haven. Some five hundred deeds as grantor and grantee are recorded in the New Haven land records, some in his name alone and others in the name of N. & S. S. Jocelyn. He suffered heavy loss in the depression of 1837, and in 1839 turned again to portrait painting as a means of livelihood, which he continued until 1849. During this time (1845 to 1848) he had an additional studio in New York City and in one or the other of his studios he painted the portraits of Cinque, the famed African Chieftain,* Governor William H. Seward, Governor Roger Sherman Baldwin, Hon. Roger Minott Sherman, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

On February 12, 1849, a year after he gave up his New York City studio, his New Haven studio was completely destroyed by fire with much loss of portraits and material. One portrait saved, however, was of his father Simeon Jocelyn, which is previously reproduced in this article. Immediately after this misfortune he joined the bank note engraving firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Co. of New York City, with which concern his brother Simeon Smith Jocelyn was already connected as an engraver. While it is not definitely known, Nathaniel apparently acted in some supervisory capacity as he did much traveling thereafter. He was with this firm when it became Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. and at the time when it contracted for the U. S. postage stamps of 1851. He so continued until 1854 when he joined Robert Draper and Charles Welsh of Draper, Welsh & Company of Philadelphia, and formed the bank note engraving firm of Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co. of New York, with place of business at 7 Wall Street. His nephew Simeon Starr Jocelyn also joined this company as an engraver in 1854. Nathaniel continued to travel extensively so it is to be presumed that again he was acting in an administrative or supervisory capacity.

It is quite certain that Jocelyn originated the name of the American Bank Note Company, for at the forming of this New York partnership we find the first use of the American Bank Note Company imprint together with that of Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co. Their notes as well as their business cards bear both imprints. (For a reproduction of their

* Cinque was the leader of a cargo of African captives who had overpowered the ship's master and crew and eventually arrived off the coast of New England. A famous legal battle for their freedom ensued, in which both Nathaniel and his brother Simeon Smith were ardently engaged.

business card see the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, April 1941, page 112.) The Philadelphia concern of Draper, Welsh & Co. did not use this imprint of the American Bank Note Company during these same years.

Through the courtesy of the American Bank Note Co. of New York City we quote here from the letter book of Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Company part of a letter Jocelyn wrote to I. R. Tefft of Savannah, under date of January 31, 1856. Mr. Tefft at that time was cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia.

New York, January 31, 1856.

I. R. Tefft

. . . I think you are aware that though formerly devoted to painting, I have been interested from early life in Bank Note Engraving, having been a partner in the Graphic Company at Hartford before my residence in Savannah, and afterwards connected with Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. and their successors, Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer, a branch of which house I established with my brother in the city and conducted until after the accession of Danforth in 1840.

Except for the last seven or eight years, my studies as a painter were not materially intermingled by the affairs of the office which since then have exclusively engaged my attention, our interest in the business having been transferred from the former house to that of Draper, Toppan & Co. by my brother and continued by myself with Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. to 1853.

His participation in the business having been in all respects relinquished, I united in establishing the "American Bank Note Company" and firm of Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co., New York, and Draper Welsh & Co., Philadelphia, the partnership being the same in both Cities.

The business of the present firm has been conducted from the start successfully independent by, and without alliance or combinations with, other houses, and we are able to offer, with work entirely new, terms more favorable than, except for our competition, can elsewhere be obtained for first class work.

Should it come in your way at any time to let these specimens be seen by parties desiring Bank Note work, I shall feel particularly obliged.

With cherished recollections of early associations in Savannah, I have often indulged the hope of calling on you some day again.

Please make my respects and kind regards to Major Porter, and I am, My Dear Sir,
Very truly yours,

Nath'l Jocelyn.



Bank Note With Portrait of Nathaniel Jocelyn's Daughter Cornelia and the Imprints "American Bank Note Company, New York," and "Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co."

During these four years of operation, 1854-1858, many bank notes were designed and printed by them. One especially attractive issue is of the Colonial Bank of Canada. The \$5 note bears the likeness of Jocelyn's daughter Cornelia as the vignette in the lower right corner. It was also during this period that both the New York and Philadelphia concerns experimented with anti-photographic processes. Some of the original essay notes in various stages of process are owned by the writer, and on some Jocelyn has placed his suggestions for improvement. (For a reproduction of a complete anti-photographic sample note see the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, April 1946, page 58.)

In 1858 this association merged with six other bank note engraving firms to form the present American Bank Note Co. which adopted the name of Jocelyn's previous firm.

Nathaniel became the head of the Art Department, and his nephew Simeon Starr Jocelyn was an engraver. During Nathaniel's connection with this new company he traveled extensively, securing contracts for various work in engraving. The Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford has the original of the following letter to Jocelyn:

Office of the
American Bank Note Company
New York.

July 10, 1861.

Dear Sir:—

The following resolution was this morning adopted by a unanimous vote at a meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Resolved: That Mr. Nathaniel Jocelyn be requested to proceed to Washington as soon as possible to assist the President * in his mission at the place.

Very Resp.

I am Ob Serv.

F. W. Edwards, Clerk.

Nath. Jocelyn Esq.

The writer is in possession of a proof sheet from Jocelyn's sample book of postage "stamps," printed in green on soft porous paper. A similar sheet was reproduced on the cover of E. P. JOURNAL No. 5, 1945. A few years ago the original stamp collection owned by Jocelyn and given to his grandson Jocelyn Plant Cleaveland appeared on the stamp market, partly through error. At the time an article was written in *Mekeel's Weekly* (January 11, 1932) which questioned the genuineness of the contents of the collection. It is now easy to believe that some of the "stamps" were cut from his book of proofs obtained by him in his daily duties with the American Bank Note Co. Unrecognized as his work, especially the engrossing of the album which was profusely embellished, it has long since been dismembered.

In 1865 he resigned from the American Bank Note Co. and with his residence still in New Haven he returned there and resumed the painting of portraits in his old studio in the Marble Block. From the fruits of his labor at the American Bank Note Co. he built himself a spacious house on York Street, which in 1923 was demolished to make room for Yale buildings. Shortly after his return to New Haven, and through his influence with Augustus R. Street, he was instrumental in having the Yale Art School erected and endowed. After its erection he was its first curator of Italian Art, and a room was given to him as a studio with life use. While he painted a few more portraits, advanced age crept upon him, compelling him to give up his work. After a short illness he died January 13, 1881.

A park set aside as a playground in New Haven and known as Jocelyn Square was a gift to that city by him and his brother in 1859.

* The President referred to in the letter is of course the President of the American Bank Note Co. The mission referred to has not been identified.

(To be continued.)

Reviews of Publications

The *Newark Sunday News* and *Bergen Evening Record*, two New Jersey newspapers for which Edith M. Fisher is stamp editor, each publish weekly three full columns of different stamp news that are timely, interesting and well illustrated. Mrs. Fisher "gets around," belongs to and attends meetings of many philatelic societies in and about New York, as her columns give evidence of news not contained in most other stamp papers. She recently wrote lengthy and accurate reports of the Collectors Club Study Group Meeting and Exhibition starring the N. Y. Chapter of the Essay Proof Society, over which meeting President Smeltzer presided. The E. P. S. Annual Convention, Exhibition and Banquet were also reported in great detail in both papers. We sincerely appreciate this publicity.

Essays and Proofs For Study or Speculation?

By Ernest A. Kehr, Stamp News Editor,
New York Herald Tribune

Since the organization of the Essay Proof Society by a small group of men who knew the true philatelic worth of impressions made from suggested design dies and progressive stages of an accepted one, the progress made has been one of the marvels of modern stampdom. Yet, this writer's observations in the field of essays and proofs lead one to wonder if it has not opened the road to a deplorable misuse of the EPS founders' intentions.

To James Ludovic Lindsay, the Earl of Crawford, must go the distinction of originally introducing the value of essays and proofs in the study of postage stamps, but in the intervening years many a philatelic scholar found the answer to perplexing problems in the comparison between progressive stages of a design and the finished, issued stamp. The answers found in the careful, methodical study of essays and proofs either proved or disproved assumed theories held in connection with certain disputed stamps.

It was the advocacy of the use of essays and proofs in this manner which not only prompted the founders of the EPS to organize, but which led to the society's popularity among philatelists in all parts of the country and several foreign lands.

Specialists in the stamps of the United States, Switzerland, France, British colonies and others between, soon realized that no collection was complete without at least a fair representation of both essays and proofs. And rightly so. But this enhanced interest in essays and proofs as they were offered by specialist dealers and the auction firms fostered a trend which has the inevitable dollar sign plastered all over it.

At stamp exhibitions one now finds sections open exclusively to collections of essays and proofs; auction sales at which such impressions are offered attract buyers who bid solely on them, hiking prices up and up until now a proof impression very often is sold for more than an example of the issued stamp. Some countries—particularly France—are so cognizant of the monetary value of proofs that they make a practice of producing and distributing to the trade "de luxe proofs" in addition to the flood of pictorial labels which are extra-postal in the first place. Indeed, our own government has been petitioned to inaugurate a regular proof sales agency.

Since philately is and should be a field in which any person may express his individuality through the type of material he adds to his albums, this writer has no quarrel with essay and proof collectors, but he does find fault with the misuse to which such impressions are put by a few persons who are exclusively essay and proof "specialists."

Let us consider the activities of Mr. X, who has exploited himself within the last few months as an essay and proof expert who is willing to exhibit at shows, talk at clubs and serve as an exhibition judge.

Mr. X is a man of means who was introduced to our hobby a scant three years ago. With all due praise for his enthusiasm for the hobby and the pleasure he must derive from it, his activities have a harmful effect upon the hobby as a whole. Mr. X started out in one specialty field (it will not be mentioned here, for this is not a matter of personalities, but of a condition) and within a few months confined it to the essays and proofs of that specialty. Today Mr. X has a collection of essays and proofs which is quite good in that it contains a number of items which must be regarded as rare. Audiences who have seen it gasped in admiration of their beauty and at the prices which the owner paid to obtain them; specialist scholars were awed by a glimpse of them.

In terms of monetary cost and rarity, Mr. X has a great collection, but that is all. His philatelic appreciation of them is zero, his knowledge no greater. And this is the reason for the writer's complaint.

The very rarity of some essays and proofs gives the owner a responsibility: a responsibility of using them to the fullest measure of philatelic value. In the hands of a scholar

they can be used to enhance philatelic knowledge of certain issues; in the hands of a person who is concerned only with their price tag, they are as useless as a life belt on a pier while a victim is drowning in the waters below.

But there is more to the increasing demand for essays and proofs than the selfish ownership of them by persons who are not qualified to use them to their full advantage. By the very fact that some people who have the means are so intent upon acquiring them that whenever one is offered they push the price higher and higher, it becomes virtually impossible for a real scholar, in whose hands they would serve to enrich philatelic knowledge, to obtain them for study purposes.

Within the last two months a particularly rare proof was offered at public auction. A real student needed it to further his study of a stamp issue but was severely outbid by Mr. X. Asked why he had bid so much for it, the buyer confidentially disclosed that "Essays and proofs are the coming thing. I'm buying in on the ground floor; some day they'll be worth ten times what they're bringing today!"

The Essay Proof Society has done a magnificent job in bringing essays and proofs into their rightful place of philatelic research. Now, lest its accomplishments be prostituted by profit-seeking investors and pseudo-specialists, could it not formulate some sort of policy which would advocate the use of essays and proofs for the purpose for which they are most valuable? Could it not discourage the building of essay and proof collections alone, but rather encourage the Earl of Crawford idea of tracing the development of a *postage stamp* through essay and proof designs?

Notes by the Editor

We fully agree with Mr. Kehr as to the great value of a proof to a philatelic student, and as to speculating in essays and proofs by those who do not appreciate them, as it may create artificial values. Knowledge is a necessary part of value and those who speculate without knowledge may be greatly disappointed. However, most die essays and die proofs in trial and normal colors are very rare, in many cases only from one to six or ten being known.

All philatelic items are valued according to the law of supply and demand. Perhaps the thrill of most collectors is to have something that few others may have, and those who collect essays and proofs still have an opportunity to get items not possessed by others, some of which are even as unique as the \$50,000 British Guiana stamp and incomparably more beautiful. With a very limited supply it is only popular demand and pocketbook that limit the price.

Until the past few years the demand for essays and proofs was not strong, as few collectors know much about the limited supply or the place that essays and proofs fill in a specialized stamp collection from essays to covers. Mr. Kehr properly credits this plan of collecting to the late Earl of Crawford, who aimed to show the whole story from inception of the design to its final use. This is now the generally accepted plan for a specialized collection, and most of the highest prizes in national and international exhibitions are awarded to such stamp collections. The late Fred S. Melville said, "No so-called specialized Collection that omits essays and proofs can come into the International Class," and Sir John Wilson has been quoted as saying, "No stamp collection may be considered outstanding unless it contains essays and proofs."

Engraved essays and proofs, however, have, since 1860, been collected as philatelic art for their beauty by some philatelists who collect only essays and proofs, just as proofs of etchings, engravings, and even coins are so collected, and rightly so! A first impression printed by an expert proof printer on a hand press with special and expensive proofing ink is the finest possible print obtainable of an engraving, as it shows the greatest detail as well as the most suitable and beautiful color to produce the best results. Engravers are not satisfied with prints from cheaper commercial inks, some colors used for proof impressions being far too expensive for commercial stamp production. Were it not for collectors of

Essays and Proofs exclusively, such as Deats, Mason, Wilson, and also Tiffany, Steinmetz, the Earl of Crawford, Mandel and Lichtenstein who extensively collected proofs with their stamps, we would know little about them today.

One who aims at completion in a collection of essays and proofs of any country, or of any particular issue, has enough to do to satisfy almost any collector. The editor is one of those who as an artist loves beautiful miniature engravings and wants one of each variety for completeness' sake in order to show the whole interesting progressive story of production. Only in this way can we know the full background of a stamp. The many fine collections of essays and proofs exclusively are generally available to students, and are examined and consulted even by the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation. It is therefore inevitable that the stamp specialist is in competition with the proof specialist to obtain these rarities, and always will be.

More About the Pomeroy Stamp

From *New York State Antiques*, March 1948.

As a result of Mr. John Bailey's article on Postmaster Provisionals Mr. Joseph E. Gavit, former Acting New York State Librarian, has sent a clear photostatic copy of a Pomeroy Letter Express Stamp, accompanied by a letter which is of interest to collectors. Featured in an illustration opposite page 476 of the October 1947 issue of *New York History* the stamp is described as in use before 1845 by Pomeroy's Letter Express operating between Buffalo and Albany.

Excerpts from Mr. Gavit's letter follow: "I am enclosing a photostatic negative I made some years ago from an original blue stamp I carried in my pocket diary—where I now have also the red and black. The family interest is visible in this negative as it is not in the print you used, from a poor negative. You will notice in my negative, on the lower edge, the name "Gavit." The stamp was engraved by my grandfather John E. Gavit, 1817-1874, and the plate was in Gavit & Co.'s office in Albany until after my father's death in 1887, when the plate and stock of stamps was sold to the Scott Company. John E. Gavit and George Eltwed Pomeroy married sisters, respectively Margaret Sophia and Helen Elizabeth, daughters of Dr. Gain and Chloe Robinson of Palmyra, New York. I have heard before the story that the charming lady of the stamp was Pomeroy's wife, but think it most unlikely. Grandfather was a bank note engraver, and I think he used one of the many ornamental ladies to be found on the bank currency of that period. The Robinson girls were all good lookers, but I still doubt the portraiture."

Spain 1872 King Amadeo Essays

We have received *Madrid Filatelico* No. 4621 of 1947, edited by Manuel Galvez (who writes good English), Principe, 1, Madrid, Spain, which contains a paper entitled "Some of the emissions of Spain and Colonies in the reign of King Amadeo," by Carlos Lenze. Six illustrations of different essays not adopted and a proof of the accepted design for the 1872 1 peseta King Amadeo stamp are shown. The issued design was essayed by Eugenio Julia Jover. Two of the unadopted essays illustrated were submitted by Camilo Alabern, two by N. Rosello, one by Serra and one by Pascual Alegre. We have blue die proofs of the Serra design for the 1p and also for the 6c, 10c, 25c, 40c and 50c, and blue plate proofs of the 6c and 10c, with four different color proofs of the 40c of this 1872 issue. We also have plate essays by Pascual Alegre in nine colors, as well as another essay with the same head but with a different frame in blue and in mauve. This full face head of King Amadeo also appears on die essays with a still different frame, with triangles in the upper corners, printed in seven different bicolours and tricolours as in Galvez Catalog of 1923, p. 192. We have not seen the other five essays illustrated, but have one with profile head similar to one of Rosello's essays, with a frame similar to the bicolor essays mentioned in the previous sentence. All these are illustrated and priced in the Galvez Catalog Part I, 1923 edition.

Two Lost Manuscripts on U. S. Essays and Proofs

By Clarence W. Brazer, D.Sc.

The Mandel Manuscript

Thru the kindness of L. C. Ernst we are fortunate in being able to publish a 1911 letter from the late Edward H. Mason, at that time the foremost collector of U. S. essays and proofs in this country. His catalogs of U. S. Essays and Proofs were then being serially published in the *Philatelic Gazette* edited by the late J. Murray Bartels. Until the revision of the laws and regulations permitting stamp illustrations occurred about 1940, Mason's Catalogs were the most complete available and were necessary for U. S. essay and proof collectors, and his Catalog of U. S. Envelope Essays and Proofs is still the only guide.

November 11, 1911

L. C. Ernst Esq.
402 Larch St., Scranton, Pa.

Dear Mr. Ernst:

I thank you very much for your letter of 7th inst. and your interest in my little article in the *GAZETTE*; I hope others interested in proofs may be equally kind and perhaps some day some one will write up a better list.

My article was prepared rather hastily; I had attempted to make up a list of my collection for a possible purchaser and Mr. Bartels saw it; when Mr. Randall asked for it for publication I told him I could not possibly find time to write exhaustively on the subject but that if my list would start up interest, it was at his disposal.

I am only too glad to have it criticised or additions suggested.

The "Sample" and "Sample A" stamps are unquestionably American B. N. Co. designs and execution and are identical with those named by Mr. Luff; some apparently different shades may be more in the paper than in the impression.

I have never seen or heard of any proofs claimed to be from plates used for the reprints of 1875; in the absence of the tests of "paper" and clipped perforations, I think it would be impracticable to identify them, except by the plate numbers where new plates were made up; if you are fortunate enough to see blocks or strips bearing the plate number it would be well to look; since receiving your letter I have been wondering whether I could make anything out of the size of the cards bearing die impressions; it is my impression that the large card was used for the color adopted and the small card for trial colors; I once attempted to distinguish between them but gave it up; I will make another try when I can find time, but I doubt if I can establish anything.

Mr. Mandell used to call on me when in Boston to testify in the U. S. Court and would bring on a large package of his duplicates and while waiting to be called, would fill into my collection anything that he thought I should have to make my collection second only to his; if there had been proofs of the reprints, it seems as though he must have had some and given them to me; he never said anything about proofs of the reprints.

Mr. Mandell made many notes on proofs and essays but not being able to get permission from the Government to show designs, laid aside his manuscript and it has never been found; it is promised to me if it should come to light and is likely to prove of value, for of course he was qualified to distinguish printings.

The printer would naturally try his plates before printing, but unless he was directed to print proofs, he would naturally try his plates on waste paper and throw away his trial impressions; I had a great many blocks showing plate numbers in my collection of postage stamps now sold and broken up and some of them may have been from the new plates, though I am quite sure all were on regular stamp paper and not on any proof paper! I am not fortunate enough to possess any blocks of proofs showing plate numbers.

If I get any light on this question I will let you know and hope that you will advise me of discoveries.

If you are in this vicinity, call at my office; my collections are here and they say I always find time to show them.

Yours truly

Edward H. Mason

The discussion in Mason's letter about proofs of the 1875 special printing, reprint and reissue stamps is interesting. This author does not believe that any die proofs were then printed as a color guide to the stamp printer, but I do believe that sheets of cardboard proofs were printed of each of these stamps, for approval of the color prior to special

printing of the stamps, both for the 1875 hard papers and 1880 soft papers. After careful comparison with the genuine stamps in the Luff Reference Collection I have been able to match card proofs of most of the 1873 to 1883 postage special printings in these colors as nearly as the ink on cardboard can match the ink on stamp paper, when gummed. My belief is that these card proofs probably came from the color record proof sheets loaned John Luff by Henry G. Mandel while Luff was writing his book on "The Postage Stamps of the United States" published in 1902. All these proof sheets are said to have belonged to Mandel and after his death in 1902 were sold by J. W. Scott and H. C. Morgenthau.

Luff's book is confined to U. S. stamps and makes no mention of proofs, or essays, though he no doubt obtained much information from the plate proofs as to plate numbers, imprints, size of the plates and probably as to colors of issue. No doubt Luff left the proofs to be covered by the book that Mandel was then writing on U. S. Essays and Proofs, as we are told in this most interesting letter by Mason. It is a great pity that Mandel's manuscript "has never been found." He was the one man who had available all the inside information from the National, Continental and American bank note company files, with apparent approval of the then President James Macdonough to publish it. His friendship with most of the designers and engravers then living made their personal information available to him, which with his great collection later sold to the Earl of Crawford should have laid the foundation for a history of the inception and birth of U. S. stamps thru the essays and proofs. Can any reader help to trace Mandel's manuscript? It should provide the most valuable record and ease the deep research now required to dig up these facts fifty years later.

The Travers Manuscript Letters

Another manuscript collection that would be of great value to all U. S. stamp, essay and proof collectors is the Travers collection of letters between the P. O. D. and the stamp manufacturers or essayists. Arthur M. Travers of Michigan collected stamps from 1885, and in 1889 entered the P. O. D. service from Detroit. In February, 1901 he became Confidential Clerk to the Third Assistant P. M. G., and from Nov. 1903 to July 29, 1909 was Chief Clerk to the Third Assistant, and Acting Third Assistant until Dec. 1, 1910. He again was Chief Clerk thence until March 1, 1911, when he was dismissed and arrested for substituting ordinary sheets of stamps for blue rag paper stamps to be destroyed, and which he gave the late Major Joseph A. Steinmetz to sell for him thru the old Philadelphia Stamp Co. Steinmetz was also arrested but the case was dismissed later and never came to trial. In preparing their defense Travers wrote several historical statements of all his philatelic activities, copies of which were sent to Steinmetz apparently for his lawyer's docket. This material was acquired from the Steinmetz estate by the late Eugene Klein and more recently the balance of the Steinmetz material was purchased by Herman Herst, Jr., who has kindly permitted me to publish it.

Mr. Klein some 20 years ago told me about these letters, some of which Steinmetz published as to the 1851-60 issue in 1913, but I was told the government agents seized most of the letters when he was arrested. I tried to trace these letters at the P. O. D. but was then informed that they must have been destroyed. However, when the P. O. D. moved from the old to the new buildings about 10 or more years ago a vault was opened and most of the original contracts and letters were then found. I made influential contacts and was then permitted to copy the contracts, some of which I have published. Some of the letters are now filed in bundles in the P. O. D. Library and last year I searched these and copied many of them, but they are not in order and only a comparatively scattered few were then available. Consequently a complete file of the Travers letters would be of great value.

One of the Travers documents recently discovered follows; the italics are by the author for emphasis.

An Outline of My Plan
in the
Collection and Compilation of Historical Data.

That a clearer understanding may be had of just what my work contemplated the following skeleton outline of the general plan is submitted:

Old correspondence. Sort and classify all old correspondence found in jacketed cases stored on 9th floor; arrange by years and contract periods; separate all purely "contract" correspondence from that pertaining to designs, changes, new stamps, paper, gum etc.

Old record books. Collect and arrange chronologically all old bound record books, such as ledgers, sales of specimen stamps, reports of stock manufactured; press copy books of stamp agent, and other miscellaneous record books.

Historical file. From the old correspondence select such letters as have direct bearing on origin of issues, preparation and changes of designs, paper and gum, perforations, dates of issues and withdrawal special issues, etc., etc.; make typewritten copies in triplicate, the first copy on substantial linen paper 8 x 10½; send one carbon to Division of Stamps and retain one as working copy for compilation and editing work. From annual reports and other documents compile everything touching the subject of postage stamps. The whole, so far as practicable to be separated by "issues". At the beginning of the matter pertaining to the several issues insert a brief historical sketch; follow with specimens of the stamps referred to, mounted on linen paper or loose-leaf album pages if they can be obtained of proper size, also include proofs as far as obtainable; follow with technical description of designs (this is in print up to 1908-09 series). Include statistical tables of issues by years, appropriations and expenditures. When completed send original sheets to Government Printing Office to be substantially bound in leather.

Document. When above work is sufficiently advanced to permit of proper editing, compile for publication as a public document an epitome of the most important historical facts, including a description of all issues; a chapter on process of manufacture, statistics of issues; appropriations and expenditures for manufacture of stamps; list of proofs and specimens distributed, and such other miscellaneous information as is frequently called for by stamp collectors and the public generally pertaining to United States postage stamps.

Collection and Compilation of Historical Data.

For some years prior to 1907 it has been my habit and custom to preserve press clippings, letters and documents pertaining to the stamped paper issued by the Post Office Department, because it was my intention when an opportune time arrived to compile for the department's records all the historical data obtainable affecting its postage stamp issues.

The inspiration for this work grew largely from the frequent receipt of letters of inquiry from stamp collectors, dealers, and others. As the department was receiving annually thousands of dollars from the sale of its postage stamps to collectors and dealers, I felt that the department owed to them, at least, the courtesy of supplying all the accurate information it possessed about its postage stamps.

In March 1907 Mr. A. L. Lawshe was appointed Third Assistant Postmaster General. Shortly thereafter I began a systematic sorting of the old correspondence files which were filed on the 9th floor of the department building. These files dated as far back as 1836. As far as practicable I had brought to my room a small truck load of the oldest files; these were piled up on a long table, and as often as I had a few moments spare time, and more frequently after 4:30 pm. I examined them. Practically all of the correspondence between 1836 and 1846 was laid aside for refiling in my room; that subsequent to 1846 was given a primary sorting to locate matter pertaining to the issue of stamps. All of this primary sorting was done by me.

All jacketed cases having no reference to stamps or any historical value otherwise were thrown into the waste. Jacketed cases pertaining to money transactions or registered mail matter were sent to the Division of Finance and to the Division of Registered Mails, respectively, for resorting in those divisions.

This primary sorting occupied possibly 16 or 18 months. When it was completed I instructed Mr. Harvey Lovejoy and Miss F. E. Smith, clerks in my office, concerning my plan of secondary sorting; that is, to make a separation of the cases pertaining to postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards,—three divisions. After the completion of this second sorting I began to arrange the correspondence of each division in chronological order; then followed a careful examination of the jacketed cases and a sorting therefrom of such correspondence as had a direct bearing on the history of the several issues of stamps, and a separation of the correspondence pertaining to the contracts. After completing this sorting and separation I began a systematic reading, chronologically, of all letters. As the files contained only the incoming letters it was necessary, to complete the chain of facts, to search the press copy books for the department's replies, the dates of which were usually indorsed on the face of the jackets. In the absence of such dates it was necessary to refer to the index of outgoing letters. When these replies were located by me I had copies thereof, as well as of the original letters, typewritten in triplicate. Most of this typewriting was done by Miss Smith, but I also had some of it done by Mr. Lovejoy and Michael Eidsness, a page in my office. The object of having these copies made was to bring together in each file the complete correspondence covering a given subject.

I proceeded in this manner until I had brought together practically every obtainable letter and reply thereto pertaining to stamp issues from 1847 to about 1873. The correspondence between 1873 and 1894 was more or less scattering and harder to locate, but from time to time as I hunted for other things I frequently located something pertaining to this period so I was encouraged to feel that ultimately I would locate it all, especially as the records were fairly well kept during that time.

The reading and sorting of such a mass of correspondence occupied practically all of my spare time. In fact I became so interested and fascinated with the work that I gave up all of my evenings and Sundays during the fall and winter in 1908 and up to the last of May 1909. For greater convenience the most of this "reading" work I performed at my home and during this period I carried back and forth from the office practically all of the old correspondence touching stamp history that I had sorted at the office.

At my home I had a complete set of the annual reports of the Third Assistant Postmaster General from 1876 to 1909: from these and other sources, in addition to the reading and sorting work, I compiled complete tables of statistics showing the total quantities, by denominations and by years, of all postage, postage due, special delivery, and newspaper and periodical stamps issued by the post office department since 1847. These tables I brought down to 1910 and I believe are the most complete and accurate statistics that have been compiled affecting stamp issues. I also undertook to compile from the annual reports of the department everything that had been printed in relation to stamped paper; made some progress on this, but did not complete it, knowing the information was always available in print for use whenever I found time to use it.

In addition to the foregoing I also brought together from various sources around the building practically all of the bound record books containing *records of specimen stamps sold, record of stock manufactured*, etc. These were filed in room 806, in charge of William Quinn, file clerk. Among the old record books was the first ledger used by the Third Assistant, in which was charged the stamps issued to postmasters between 1847 and 1851. This book was in such a dilapidated condition, many of the pages being torn, the covers falling off, that I sent it to the Government Printing Office for repairs and rebinding. Because of its value historically I placed it in the bookcase in my office. Subsequently I discovered the second stamp ledger and that too I brought to my office.

I also brought together all of *the original contracts for the manufacture of postage stamps from 1851 to 1902*; the original of the 1847 contract I was unable to locate, but *I had found very complete memoranda covering its essential features*.

I also compiled, with the assistance of Miss Smith, a table showing the amounts appropriated and the amounts expended for stamped paper from 1847 to 1909.

In the course of this sorting, *all records etc., pertaining to the issues of stamped envelopes and postal cards were separated* and filed in room 806. I had discovered early in my work that the attempt to compile any satisfactory history relating thereto would be almost interminable if not impossible. I had given considerable attention to stamped envelopes in a general way and had studied some of the varieties with care, but not, however, with any intention of compiling their history. To the subject of *postal cards* I had given no attention beyond *the separation of correspondence, the collection of original contracts therefor and their arrangement in chronological order*.

As another instance of my interest in the systematic compilation of the department's records I might here point out that, under my instructions and with my assistance, Miss Smith compiled *a card index of all the subjects treated in the annual reports of the department from 1789 to 1910*.

During my incumbency as chief clerk to the Third Assistant Postmaster General I also collected from various sources practically a complete set of the Postal Laws and Regulations, a complete set of official postal guides, and a complete set of post office department reports.

In every way possible I sought to collect, compile, preserve and protect everything of an historical or reference nature pertaining to the postal service generally and particularly those things which had any reference to the operations of the Third Assistant's bureau. That this work was appreciated was manifested on many occasions by my official superiors, Messrs. Madden, Lawshe and Pritt, as well as other minor officials in the department.

In addition to my regular duties I revised and recompiled a very comprehensive table of postal statistics, copy of which is attached, exhibit "A." This involved a great deal of careful research. In this work I had the assistance of Miss Smith.

From this document it is clear that Travers had three copies made of all this philatelically valuable P. O. D. correspondence as to U. S. stamps and stationery from 1847 to 1873 and some of later years. Whether the Steinmetz copies were an additional set is not known, but from some of the Steinmetz album pages which I purchased from Klein I know he once had copies of letters as to 1867 essays because these were hand lettered on some of the album pages.

A Boston philatelist claims to have bought and has stored in a warehouse a complete set of these Travers letters which I understand was obtained with the Duckwall collection, but which I have not been able to see. This would leave at least one set not accounted for and no one questioned at the P. O. D. in Washington admitted knowing anything about it. Perhaps some one else may have better luck, but whoever can trace this Travers collection and make it available to all philatelists will deserve the gratitude of all U. S. stamp collectors. We essay and proof collectors are of course mainly interested in the correspondence leading up to the issued stamps, but stamp collectors and students should find it also contains valuable information as to the issued stamps. It should provide the answers to many problems that have puzzled philatelic students for many years, such as the 1861 Premiere Gravure story, etc.

U. S. XX Century

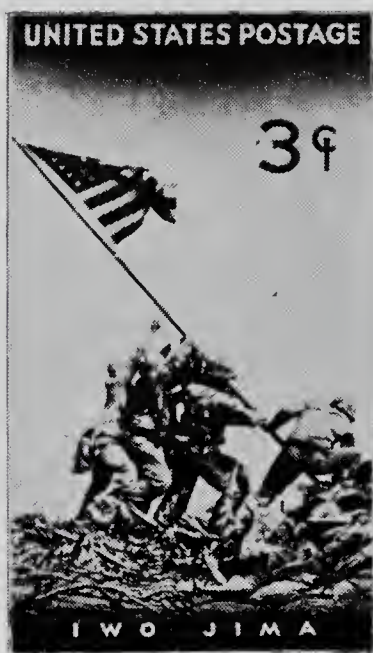
Essay Designs, Models and Proofs

By Sol Glass

(Continued from JOURNAL 18, page 92.)

Iwo Jima Commemorative Issue

Three cents—Issued July 11, 1945



929E-A. Accepted Essay

Raising the American Flag at Mount Suribachi, Iwo Jima.

No rejected designs.

Designer—Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.

Engravers—Vignette—Charles A. Brooks.

Outline frame, Lettering and Numeral—Edward H. Helmuth.

Design Essayed—April 20, 1945, to Frank C. Walker, P.M.G.

Model Approved—June 4, 1945, by Frank C. Walker, P.M.G.

Die Proof Approved—June 28, 1945, by Frank C. Walker, P.M.G.

Source of Design

Photograph of the flag raising at Mount Suribachi, Iwo Jima, by Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press Photographer.

Army Commemorative Issue

Three cents—Issued September 28, 1945

One rejected design.

Designer—William A. Roach.

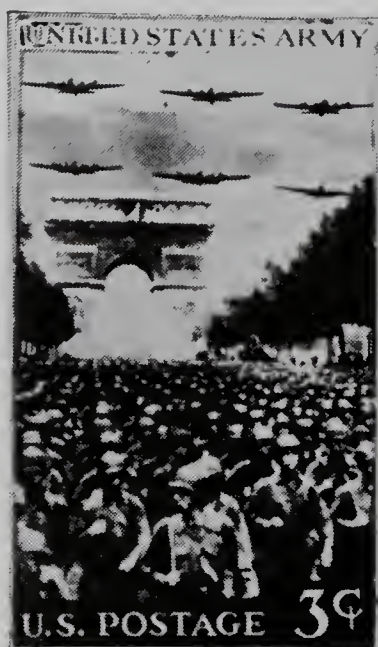
Engravers—Vignette and United States Seal—Charles A. Brooks.

Outline frame, Lettering and Numerals—John S. Edmondson.

Design Essayed—July 18, 1945, to Robert E. Hannegan, P.M.G.

Model Approved—July 31, 1945, by Robert E. Hannegan, P.M.G.

Die Proof Approved—September 6, 1945, by Robert E. Hannegan, P.M.G.



934E-A. Rejected Essay,
U. S. Troops Passing Arch of
Triumph, Paris



934E-B. Accepted Essay,
U. S. Troops Passing Arch of
Triumph, Paris

Source of Design

A composite photograph furnished by the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

Navy Commemorative Issue

Three cents—Issued—October 27, 1945



935E-A. Rejected Essay,
United States Sailors



935E-B. Accepted Essay,
United States Sailors

One rejected design.

Designer—Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.

Engravers—Vignette—Matthew D. Fenton.

Ornamental frame, Lettering and Numeral—George L. Huber.

Design Essayed—July 21, 1945, to Robert E. Hannegan, P.M.G.

Model Approved—August 22, 1945, by Robert E. Hannegan, P.M.G.

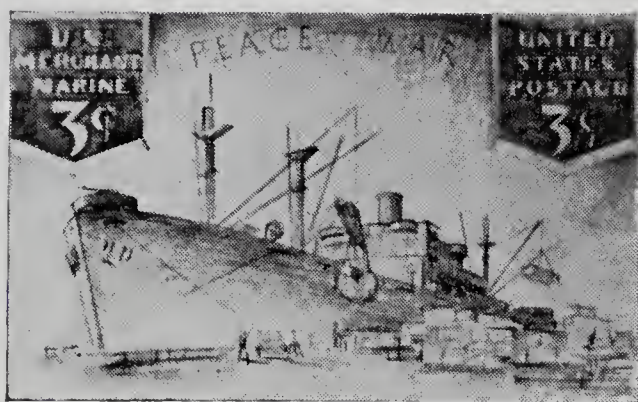
Die Proof Approved—October 9, 1945, by Robert E. Hannegan, P.M.G.

Source of Design

Photograph of an assembled group of U. S. sailors and a pencil sketch by Captain Edward J. Steichen, U. S. N. R., furnished by the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

Merchant Marine Commemorative Issue

Three cents—Issued—February 26, 1946



939E-A. Original Sketch,
Liberty Ship Unloading Cargo



939E-B. Rejected Essay,
Liberty Ship Unloading Cargo



939E-C. Rejected Essay,
Liberty Ship Unloading Cargo



939E-D. Accepted Essay,
Liberty Ship Unloading Cargo

Two rejected designs.

Designer—Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.

Engravers—Vignette—Matthew D. Fenton.

Outline frame, Lettering and Numeral—John S. Edmondson.

Design Essayed—December 19, 1945, to Robert E. Hannegan, P.M.G.

Model Approved—December 20, 1945, by Robert E. Hannegan, P.M.G.

Die Proof Approved—February 13, 1946, by Robert E. Hannegan, P.M.G.

Source of Design

Wash drawing by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr., prepared from a pencil sketch, a photo of Liberty Ship "James Madison," and a photo of Liberty Ship "John W. Troy," all of which were furnished by the U. S. Maritime Commission.

Coast Guard Commemorative Issue

Three cents—Issued—November 10, 1945



936E-A. Original Sketch,
Coast Guard Landing Craft and
Supply Ship



936E-B. Rejected Essay,
Coast Guard Landing Craft and
Supply Ship



936E-C. Rejected Essay,
Coast Guard Landing Craft and
Supply Ship



936E-D. Accepted Essay,
Coast Guard Landing Craft and
Supply Ship

Two rejected designs.

Designer—Kenneth P. Riley, C. P. O., U. S. Coast Guard

Modeled by—William K. Schrage.

Engravers—Vignette—Edward R. Grove.

Ornamental outline frame, Lettering and Numeral—Charles A. Smith.

Design Essayed—August 11, 1945, to Robert E. Hannegan, P.M.G.

Model Approved—August 22, 1945, by Robert E. Hannegan, P.M.G.

Die Proof Approved—October 9, 1945, by Robert E. Hannegan, P.M.G.

Source of Design

Drawing by Kenneth P. Riley, C. P. O., U. S. Coast Guard.

(To be continued.)

Reviews of Publications

In *Western Stamp Collector*, March 6, 1948, William W. Wylie in his regular column "It's Worth Mentioning," devotes considerable space quoting and endorsing the Review of Scott's 1948 Catalog, Vol. 1, published in our October JOURNAL No. 16, p. 267. He also reports the sudden death in January of Captain W. A. Courtney, for many years philatelic contact man with the American Bank Note Co. and who had charge of their exhibits at TIPEX in 1936, CIPEX in 1947 and who talked before many clubs.

In his column for June 5, 1948 Mr. Wylie kindly reviews at length the E. P. JOURNAL No. 18 for April. He writes "Enthusiasts for essays and proofs argue that their specialty is really the foundation of philately, since it deals with the conception and birth of stamps and the value of the ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL as philatelic literature seems to support this contention."

Switzerland

Its Essays and Proofs

By George W. Caldwell, E. P. S. 318.

(Continued from JOURNAL No. 18, Page 100.)

Stamped Letter-Sheets

Throughout the centuries of organized postal service improvements and inventions have been adopted, adding to the convenience and efficiency of the service. Some of these have endured, others have had but short lives, while still others have experienced an irregular recurrence.

In this last group we find the Stamped Letter-Sheet. The United States Postal Department issued one in 1886, but it did not seem to appeal to the public. Then again, during World War II, the V-Mail letter-sheet for obvious reasons was used extensively. Altho this was unstamped, it was government-issued.

On three occasions the Swiss Postal Department issued stamped letter-sheets, all of which were of a commemorative nature. The first of these appeared in 1914 in connection with the National Exposition held in Bern, and consists of four varieties: 5 Centimes (Scott's design A26), 10 Centimes (Scott's A27), 10 Centimes (Scott's A28), and 25 Centimes (Scott's A35).

These were typographed on cream-colored paper bearing a special watermark, and were of irregular knife. When folded they measure 140 x 98 mm., and bear at the left an imprinted cachet of the Exposition. The stamps were imprinted on these letter sheets by equipment installed in the Exposition. Stamps other than those we mentioned were imprinted, on request, but these fall into the category of private issues and are outside the scope of this monograph.

Identical letter-sheets, but with the added inscription Nationale/Briefmarken-Ausstellung/Bern 1914/Exposition Nationale/Philatelique, were issued in honor of the National Stamp Exhibition held in Bern in 1914. These are in three varieties: 5 Centimes (Scott's design A26), 10 Centimes (Scott's A27), and 10 Centimes (Scott's A28).

The National Exposition held in Zurich in 1939 was the occasion for a great many philatelic creations, including a stamped letter-sheet in a series of eighteen varieties, but all of one denomination (Scott's design A75). These are a simple folder (one fold) and were photogravure-printed by Courvoisier, Inc., of La-Chaux-de-Fonds, on very lightly-tinted cream-colored paper without watermark.

When folded the entire back depicts a scenic view; a different scenic view in smaller format is shown at the left on the address side.

Neither essays nor proofs of stamped letter-sheets appear to be in private ownership.

Administrative Forms

Of little interest to most general collectors of postal stationery, but of considerable interest to many advanced students, are those administrative forms with which the users of postal service come into contact—Postal Money Orders, Registry Receipts, Parcel Post Receipts, C. O. D. Forms, and International Reply Coupons.

Such limited interest precludes giving the subject other than general treatment, in this monograph; nor is any attempt being made to include *all* forms that the very advanced student may find worthy of study.

Postal Money Orders

The transmitting of money by means of the postal service undoubtedly is of very early birth. It is reasonable to believe that cash was so transmitted—by a registry system, no doubt—during the very early days of organized postal service; and, probably before that, by the privately organized messenger services.

Forerunners of what we today look upon as Postal Money Orders were issued by the Department in 1862. These are unfranked envelopes, bearing among other things the inscription: Geldanweisung/ Mandat de Poste/ Vaglia Postale. There are five major varieties of these envelope forms which apparently were designed solely for the transmitting of cash.

These envelopes apparently proved unsatisfactory. Zumstein suggests:⁽⁴⁾ "The Postmaster General probably wished to confine the use of these Mandats to their proper purpose, and to the exclusion of correspondence." Accordingly, in 1867, the unfranked envelopes were superseded by cards bearing an imprinted stamp (Fig. 65). This stamp represents the Postal Money Order fee, and in this first issue is found in the denominations of 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60 Centimes, in the colors of the corresponding postal adhesive stamps.



Fig. 65

These cards, bearing imprinted stamps, continued in use for nearly four decades, and during that time were subject to changes in the inscription and in other more or less minor features. The imprinted stamp (Fig. 65), however, remained unchanged in design.

The Postmaster General's decree, dated December 26, 1905, and effective from January 1, 1906, discontinued the franked Postal Money Order card. Thenceforth the fee was paid by adding adhesive postage stamps to the unfranked cards.

Collect on Delivery

The practice of C.O.D., as we term it today, probably dates its beginning well back in modernized postal service. Whether it was practiced during the days of the Cantonal Posts the author has no knowledge, but such is not beyond the range of possibility, although probably to a very limited extent.

As early as 1851, and probably as early as 1849, the Department made use of a postmark, Frankatur/Provision, which was used in connection with C.O.D. Other forms including the word "Nachnahme" indicating C.O.D.—some of these in manuscript—are seen on envelopes and folded letters of this early period.

In 1875 the Postmaster General, in carrying out the decree of the Federal Council, dated December 4, 1874, issued specially printed envelopes bearing an imprinted stamp (Fig. 65), the same stamp we find on the Postal Money Orders of that time. These envelopes served as the invoice and could be used for enclosing payment by the debtor.

One may recognize these forms by the words "Einzugmandate/Mandat de Recouvrement." In 1887 "Recouvrement" was replaced by "d'encaissement."

These imprinted envelopes continued in use until 1890, at which time they were superseded by envelopes without imprinted stamp. Thenceforth the sender paid the C.O.D. fee by adding postal adhesive stamps to the C.O.D. envelope.

(4) Zumstein, E.—Handbuch über die Briefmarken der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft—Bern, 1924.

Parcel Post and Registry

The transporting of small packages by mail apparently is of very early origin. In view of its close similarity to letter mail it is quite possible that parcel post and letter mail were instituted simultaneously. Marc Henrioud, of Bern, noted student of early postal history, mentions⁽⁴⁷⁾ the Chasse-Maree (fish wagon) which transported merchandise and letter mail between Geneva, Switzerland, and Lyons, France as early as the sixteenth century. This vehicle derived its name from the fact that it was originally designed to carry fish and other food provisions.

Registry also probably had an early beginning, although perhaps in a somewhat crude form. Its existence as an organized service in Switzerland early in the nineteenth century has been documented. We find evidence of this in the registry postmarks on folded letters of that period: Charge, Recommandirt, Raccomandata, and at times the letter R.

In 1883 the Postal Department introduced a printed receipt for parcel post and registry use. Zumstein⁽⁴⁾ lists this as of 5 Centimes denomination but does not illustrate it. The inference is that it bore an imprinted stamp.

Sixteen years later similar forms bearing the 5 Centimes cameo-printed stamp (Fig. 55, JOURNAL 17, page 41) of the 1892 postal card came into use. This stamp, printed in black, appears in the upper left corner of the form.

The superseding issue of 1908 carries the Walter Tell composition (Scott's design A26) cameo-printed in the upper right corner. This continued thru 1914 and perhaps later. Data concerning this later period are not available to the author at this writing.

These receipts may be recognized by the inscription: "Empfangschein/Recepisse/Ricevuta"—subject to slight modification in some of the issues.

Another administrative form occasionally found in collections, particularly those of entires, is the Customs Declaration. This may easily be mistaken for an ordinary parcel post form by those who are not familiar with the foreign language inscriptions. They may be recognized by the wording "Bagleit-Adresse/Adresse d'Accompagnement" on the earlier forms; and by "Begleit-Adresse/Bulletin d' Expedition/Bollettino di Spedizione" on those of later use.

These do not bear an imprinted stamp. Prepayment of the fee is indicated by adding concurrent postal adhesive stamps.

International Reply Coupons

The Universal Postal Union Congress held in Rome in 1906 adopted the International Reply Coupon as a convenient method of prepaying the postage on a reply to a letter sent to one's correspondent in a foreign country. These are sold in post offices, in all countries adhering to the plan, at the price of a single rate postage stamp of the foreign country, and in the latter are exchangeable for such stamp or its equivalent in cash.

They were designed by Eugen Grasett, noted stamp artist of Paris; the engraving is attributed to Frederic Florian, also of Paris. Benzinger and Co., of Einsiedel, Switzerland, printed these coupons on a thin, hard, white paper, watermarked "25c. Union Postale Universelle 25 C."

Neither essays nor proofs of any of these administrative forms are known to the author. It is quite possible, however, that there are some in the Federal Archives in Bern.

F. Free Franks

Free use of the mails, for other than official government correspondence, has been privileged to certain persons and institutions for many years. The oldest documentation on the subject known to the author is found in the Franco-Balois postal treaty of 1724.⁽²⁾

(47) Henrioud, Marc—Les Relations postale Franco-Suisses du XIII Siecle a 1815—Amiens, 1933.

(2) Henrioud, Marc—Les Marques Postales de la Suisse.

Under Article 8 of that treaty the two contracting governments agreed to honor the free franking of mail addressed to or by religious institutions and sent from either country to the other. Be it noted that Basel, at that time, was a sovereign republic, and a canton of the Swiss Confederation.

During the period of Cantonal operation of the posts, free use of the mails by the clergy, as evidenced by folded letters in the author's collection, appears to have been the custom in many cantons, if not in all of them. This same practice was followed, apparently, during the early days of Federal operation.

Franco-Prussian War 1870-71

This conflict between France and Prussia, with its area of activity just beyond the Swiss frontier, placed a heavy work-load on the Swiss Red Cross Organization.

In a gesture of financial assistance the Swiss authorities, under date of August 5, 1870, authorized that organization to issue franking stamps for use in this work. These bear such inscriptions as *Comite de Secours Aux Blesses Vevey*; *Comite de Secours Aux Blesses Lausanne*; *Agence Internationale Bale*; and *Comite International Geneve*. The Swiss Cross, in red, forms the vignette on these stamps. One other stamp is inscribed *Secours aux Victimes/de la Guerre/Suisse/France*. Possibly this was issued for general use; Zumstein⁽⁴⁾ illustrates one tied to cover with a Lausanne postmark dated June 19, 1871.

These stamps were typographed on white paper and issued imperforate. One of the Geneva types, however, has a serrated edge concentric with the oval border of the design, which gives it the appearance of some of our modern corner-card labels.

The Red Cross Headquarters in Basel occasionally used a hand-stamped cachet consisting of a single-line oval inclosing the inscription *Agence / Internationale/ Bale*, with the Swiss Cross over the word "Bale". The original purpose of this cachet, very likely, was for use as a corner card. Its use as a postal frank has been noted; but such use is believed to be very rare.

The Bourbaki Frank

During the Franco-Prussian War the French Army of the East, commonly known as the Bourbaki Army, found itself hard pressed by an overwhelming force of Prussians. The French soldiers were weary from forced marches; they were cold, due to lack of proper clothing; low food rations had reduced their vitality. In a word, their morale was at a very low level. Under these conditions General Clinchaut, who had taken over command, was faced with surrender to the Prussians or escape into Switzerland. He chose the latter course, and during the night of January 31-February 1, 1871, led his valiant army across the Swiss frontier near the town of Verrieres. Thus Switzerland became host to about 100,000 men including officers.

The Swiss proved to be gracious hosts, and by use of chalets, inns and private houses managed to take good care of these Frenchmen. Letters written by these internees bespeak the fine treatment received. The words of one writer expressed vividly the kind treatment when he wrote, "We were received with open arms (*bras ouvert*)."

Immediately, the Swiss Government granted these soldiers the Military Postal Franchise. By inscribing the cover with the notation "*Interne en Suisse/2me Legion de marche du Rhone/Service Militaire*," the writer was assured that his letter would be delivered without postal charge.

On February 3, 1871, free-franking stamps (Fig. 66) were made available for the use of these soldiers. These stamps were type-set printed, on poor quality paper of several reddish hues, and were issued imperforate. They are very rare on cover, and in unused condition are far from plentiful.

Counterfeits on cover and off cover are known. Francois Fournier produced some of the latter. To be authentic, covers must bear Swiss postmarks dated between February 3 and March 27, 1871, both inclusive—the last of the internees left Switzerland on the latter date.

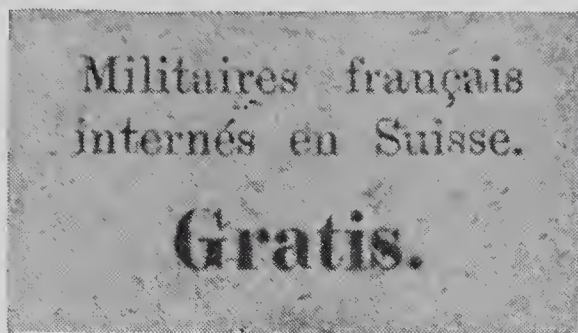


Fig. 66

Neither essays nor proofs of these Bourbaki Stamps are known to exist. In view of the haste in producing the stamps, and the simplicity of their design, it is conceivable that nothing other than printer's waste ever did exist.

Franchise Stamps

Prior to 1911 the free frank, privileged to institutions of public welfare, of charity, and others of such category, was not expressed by means of postal adhesive stamps. Steps to exercise control over this free use of the mail service were taken late in 1910 as may be seen in the Postal Ordinance of November 15, 1910. In part, this ordinance states⁽⁴⁾

"Special stamps shall be delivered by the Postal Department to establishments and societies primarily engaged in work of public welfare, of charity or other work of such category.

"These establishments must not use these stamps for other than their official correspondence.

"The total face value of such stamps furnished schools and asylums must not exceed 5 Francs per year per pupil or foster-child. Average occupancy during the preceding year shall be used as a base. Similarly, stamps furnished to hospitals and sanitariums must not exceed 3 Francs per year per "sick bed". Average occupancy during the preceding year shall be used as a base.

"For children's vacation homes, the contribution must not exceed 25 Centimes per child.

"The total face value of such stamps delivered to a single institution shall not exceed 2,000 Francs per year."

The L'Eplattenier Design 1911-1935

The first issue of these stamps (Scott's design F2) became available on January 1, 1911. They were typographed in bi-color on watermarked, blue, granite (red and blue fibers) paper, which we presume was supplied by the Sihl Mills of Zurich.

In design, this issue is identical with the then current postage-due stamps except that the figures of value are narrower and are flanked by the letters "PP." This leads to the conclusion that postage-due plates were used in printing these stamps. If this be not the case, then we can definitely state that the franchise-stamp plates and those used for the postage-due stamps derived from the one original die, except of course those used for printing the figures of value and the Swiss shield.

The plates were, in all probability, electrotypes produced in the Electrotpe Department of the Federal Mint; one presumes these were of 100 subjects. Four such plates, as an assembly, were used to typograph the 400-subject sheets. After being printed, these sheets were cut into 100-subject panes and passed thru the frame perforator of 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ gauge.

All manufacturing steps were performed in the Federal Mint in Bern.

As a means of control over the distribution and use of Franchise Stamps, each recipient institution was assigned a number and that number was overprinted, in black, on all stamps assigned to that institution.

At first, and thru fifteen years, these numbers were small and narrow. In January, 1926, they appeared larger and in bolder-face type. One year later—January, 1927—a still larger but lighter-face type was used and the stamps printed on white, granite (red and blue fibers) paper.

(4) Zumstein, E.—Handbuch über die Briefmarken der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft—Bern, 1924.

Bickel Design 1935-1943

After two and one-half decades a three-design series (Scott's designs F2, 3 & 4), created by Karl Bickel, came into use. Bickel not only designed these stamps, he also engraved the original dies. Data concerning the plates are not available to the author; "postal" panes however were of 100 subjects.

These stamps were typographed in the Postal Printing Plant. Chalky-surfaced, white, watermarked, granite paper (red and blue fibers) was used. Thru 1934 the paper is smooth; stamps issued in 1935 appeared on lightly grided paper. The 100-subject sheets were perforated in a frame-perforator of 11¾ gauge.

In 1943 distribution of Franchise Stamps was discontinued.⁽⁴⁸⁾

Neither essays nor proofs of Free Franks are known to the author.

(To be continued.)

Switzerland

By Fred Aitchison

Extract from a paper read at the Royal Philatelic Society, Nov. 6, 1947. Published in the *London Philatelist*, April, 1948.

Essays and Proofs

The Cantonal essays of the "Large Eagle" (Geneva) black on white paper and the "Neuchatel" (Geneva 5c.) black on white paper are very rare. The "Neuchatel" is exactly similar in outline to the issued stamp but the essay shows the cross "lined" in the background of the shield. Mr. George W. Caldwell, who is an authority on essays and proofs, wrote the following in the *ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL* of July 1945:—

"With the exception of the Basel Dove Trial Color Proof, all essays and proofs of the period covered so far in this monograph are of the greatest rarity; and except for the Geneva (5 cts) 'Large Eagle' in the Schroeder Collection and the 100 subject sheet of the Neuchatel previously mentioned it is doubtful that any are in private hands."

That was what we call in common parlance "an eye opener," and examples of both are being passed round tonight. They have been out to Switzerland and confirmed as genuine. The printers must have taken any white paper ready to hand as the reverse of the "Large Eagle" shows some printing surrounded by small leafy decorations in oval shape, and the "Neuchatel" has its portion of what is evidently described by Zumstein "on the reverse of the sheet is a drawing of a Sardinian—Savoyard Post Coach."

Something should perhaps be said regarding the so-called "Libertas essays." These are referred to as such because "Libertas" appears on the front of the head. These were prepared for the "Standing Helvetia" issue of 1882. Little seems to be known of the 50c. but it is thought they were produced by a printer who secured the original plates and printed them in many colours. Actually they are of little value but interesting from the fact that the oval containing the twenty-two stars, and the two labels at the top containing the figures of value, were retained and included in the design for the issued stamps. As previously explained these twenty-two stars represented the twenty-two districts forming the Swiss Confederation.

⁽⁴⁸⁾Zumstein, E.—1948 Katalog Schweiz und Liechtenstein.

The E-P Society Catalog of Essays and Proofs

Actually Seen by the Catalog Committee

Clarence W. Brazer, Chairman

415 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

All essay and proof numbers are based on Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue numbers with suffix of E for Essay and P for Proof, plus a capital letter for each design and a small lower case letter for varieties. Illustrations are 1½ natural size.

Our Definitions. See JOURNAL No. 1, p. 31.

Color numbers are from Ridgways Color Standards, with Brazer's color names. See JOURNAL No. 1, p. 34.

Values where given are about 20% above current retail prices. Pricing is relative.

The Committee will welcome any information as to values of items listed and submissions for listing and illustration of all foreign essays and proofs not previously listed herein, and also any U. S. essays and proofs not now listed in Brazer's nor Scott's U. S. catalogs. Submissions should be sent by registered mail with self addressed and stamped envelope for return. It is hoped that we may gradually accumulate a list of all known in private ownership.

Identifications may be given by number only, thus—87E-A 3 i/1 which can be translated into correct color name by use of chart on page 38 of JOURNAL No. 1.

Note—India paper when printed is pressed on card board backing and many impressions are found adhering to this original cardboard backing.

ABBREVIATIONS

C—Canceled
E—Essay
P—Proof
TC—Trial Color proof
N—Normal color proof
S—Specimen overprint, plus type
A, etc.
v.—vertical reading up
h.—horizontal
d.—diagonal lower l. to upper r.
t.—top
b.—bottom
c.—center

l.—left
r.—right
1—die print large margins
2—die print small margins
3—plate print on India paper
4—plate print on cardboard
5—plate print on stamp paper
imperf
6—plate print on stamp paper
perf.
7—plate print on experimental
paper

Dominion of Canada

(Continued from Journal No. 17 p. 36)

War Savings

By American Bank Note Co., Ottawa

WS1P. 25 Cents.

Die No. O-G-273

Size of design 20.5 x 24.5 mm.

1. Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. One seen stamped "CANADIAN BANK NOTE Co. Ltd./OTTAWA/MAY/6/1940"
13 j/1 dim v. deep o-y-orange
(N) (1 known) 90.00



1918

WS1P.

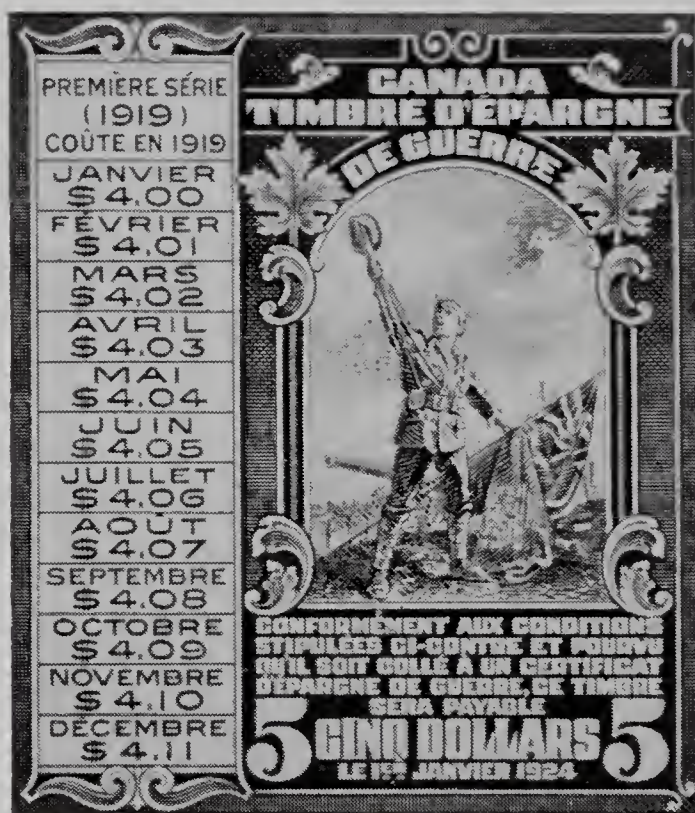


WS1aP.

WS1aP. 25 Cents.

Size of die sinkage 61 x 75 mm.

1. Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. One seen stamped "CANADIAN BANK NOTE Co. Ltd./OTTAWA/MAY/6/1940"
13 i/1 dim deep o-y-orange
(N) (1 known) 100.00



WS2aP.

Ltd./OTTAWA/MAY/6/1940"

39 m/2 dull dusky b-green

(N) (1 known) 150.00

Jan. 1, 1939. WS3P.

WS3P. 25 Cents.

Size of die sinkage 89 x 81 mm.

1. Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 known)
48 m/1 dim dusky m.g-b-blue (N) (1 known) 100.00



Sept. 1918.

WS2P.

WS2P. 5 Dollars.

Die No. O-G-328.

Size of design 39 x 45 mm.

Size of die sinkage 76 x 90 mm.

1. Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. One seen stamped "CANADIAN BANK NOTE Co. Ltd./OTTAWA/MAY/6/1940"
41 m/2 dull dusky b-b-green (N) (1 known) 100.00

WS2aP. 5 Dollars.

Size of die sinkage 72 x 84 mm.

1. Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. One seen stamped "CANADIAN BANK NOTE Co.



May 21, 1940. WS4P.

Spitfire

WS4P. 25 Cents.

Supercedes Journal No. 17, p. 35.

Die 1. Size of die sinkage 102.5 x 81 mm.

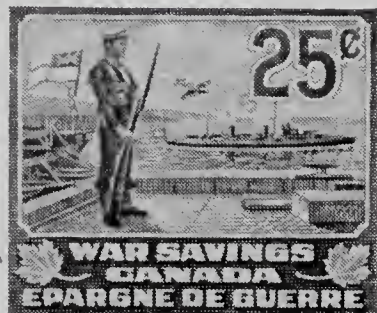
1. Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.
71 j/0 v. deep v-r-red (N)
(3 known) 80.00

WS4aTC. Die 2. Shadows, numerals and label background etched darker.

Size of die sinkage 62 x 57 mm.

1. Trial color large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.
37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-green
(2 known) 90.00

WS4aP1. Large Die 2 proof on India paper die sunk 62 x 57 mm. on card.
1 k/0 dk red (N) (2 known) 80.00



June 20, 1941. WS5P.
Sailor and ships

WS5TC. 25 Cents.
Die No. XG-731
Size of die sinkage 87 x 70 mm.
1. Trial color large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.
5 m/1 dim dusky o-o-red (brown) (1 known) 90.00
7 j/0 v. deep r-orange (1 known) 90.00

WS5P1. Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.
71 j/0 v. deep v-r-red (N) (2 known) 180.00



WS6P.
Aviators and plane

WS6TC. 25 Cents.
Die No. XG-728
Size of die sinkage 87 x 72 mm.
1. Trial color large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.
5 m/1 dim dusky o-o-red (brown) (2 known) 80.00
7 j/0 v. deep r-orange (1 known) 90.00
WS6P1. Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.
71 j/0 v. deep v-r-red (N) (2 known) 80.00



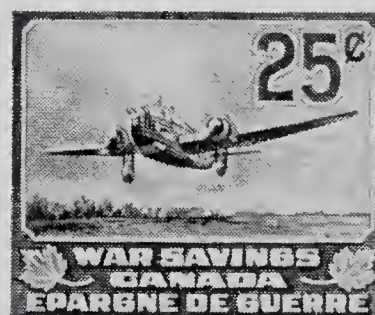
WS7P.
Destroyer

WS7TC. 25 Cents.
Die No. XG-732.
Size of die sinkage 87 x 72 mm.
1. Trial color large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.
5 m/1 dim dusky o-o-red (brown) (1 known) 90.00
7 j/0 v. deep r-orange (1 known) 90.00
WS7P1. Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.
71 j/0 v. deep v-r-red (N) (2 known) 180.00



WS8P.
Ramtank

WS8TC. 25 Cents.
Die No. XG-730
Size of die sinkage 85.5 x 75 mm.
1. Trial color large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.
5 m/1 dim dusky o-o-red (brown) (1 known) 90.00
7 j/0 v. deep r-orange (1 known) 90.00
WS8P1. Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.
71 j/0 v. deep v-r-red (N) (2 known) 180.00



WS9P.
Bomber

WS9TC. 25 Cents.
Die No. XG-735.
Size of die sinkage 87 x 71 mm.
1. Trial color large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.
5 m/1 dim dusky o-o-red (brown) (1 known) 90.00
7 j/0 v. deep r-orange (1 known) 90.00
WS9P1. Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.
71 j/0 v. deep v-r-red (N) (2 known) 80.00

**WS10P.**

Nurses and ambulance

WS10TC. 25 Cents.

Die No. XG-734

Size of die sinkage 87.5 x 72 mm.

1. Trial color large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.

5 m/1 dim dusky o-o-red
(brown) (1 known) 90.00

7 j/0 v. deep r-orange
(1 known) 90.00

WS10P1. Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.

71 j/0 v. deep v-r-red (N)
(2 known) 80.00

**WS11P.**

Soldier and armored cars

WS11TC. 25 Cents.

Die No. XG-729

Size of die sinkage 88 x 71.5 mm.

1. Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.

1 k/0 dark red (N)
(1 known) 90.00

71 j/0 v. deep v-r-red (N)
(2 known) 90.00

**WS12P.**

Anti-aircraft gun

WS12TC. 25 Cents.

Die No. XG-733

Size of die sinkage 87 x 69 mm.

1. Trial color large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.

5 m/1 dim dusky o-o-red
(brown) (1 known) 90.00

7 j/0 v. deep r-orange
(1 known) 90.00

WS12P1. Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.

71 j/0 v. deep v-r-red (N)
(1 known) 90.00

Postal Note**1932.****PN1P.****PN1P. 2 Cents.**

Die No. XG-382

Size of die sinkage 88 x 88 mm.

1. Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card.

48 n/1 dim v. dusky m.g-b-
blue (1 known) 100.00

Province of Canada**Revenues**

By American Banknote Co., N. Y.

Bill Stamps**1865. Second Issue.**

Cvl—Handstamped CANCELED 12
x 2 mm. downward at left. 47 m/
1 dim dusky blue

**B18P to B26P.****B18TC1. 1 Cent.**

Die No. 234

Size of die sinkage

Trial color large die proof on India
paper die sunk on cardboard (1
known)

69o/5 black 50.00

B18TC2g. 1879. Trial color small die proof on white proof paper .003" thick on white card. (Goodall)

B18TC3. Plate proofs on India paper
 13 n/2 dull v. dusky o-y-orange (brown) 6.00
 13 n/2 block of 4 30.00
 37 m/0 dusky g-b-green 6.00
 47 m/2 dull dusky g-b-blue 6.00
 61 m/2 dull dusky v-r-violet 6.00

B18P3. 5 j/0 v. deep o-o-red (N) 5.00
 5 j/0 block of 4 25.00
 7 i/0 deep r-orange (N) 7.00

B18P3Cvl. 5 j/0 v. deep o-o-red C in 47 m/1 blue 10.00

B19TC2g. 2 Cents.
 1879, Trial color small die proof on white proof paper .003" thick on white card. (Goodall) Die No. 235.
 15 m/2 dull dusky y-orange (brown) 20.00

B19TC3. Plate proofs on India paper.
 13 n/2 dull v. dusky o-y-orange (brown) 6.00
 37 m/0 dusky g-b-green 6.00
 47 m/2 dull dusky g-b-blue 6.00
 61 m/2 dull dusky v-r-violet 6.00

B19P3. 5 i/0 deep o-o-red (N) 5.00
 5 i/0 block of 4 (N) 25.00

B19P3-Cvl. 5 i/0 deep o-o-red C in blue 10.00

B20TC2g. 3 Cents.
 1879, Trial color small die proof on white proof paper .003" thick on white card. (Goodall) Die No. 237.
 15 m/2 dull dusky y-orange (brown) 20.00

B20TC3. Plate proofs on India paper.
 13 m/2 dull dusky o-y-orange (brown) 6.00
 37 m/0 dusky g-b-green 6.00
 47 m/2 dull dusky g-b-blue 6.00
 61 m/2 dull dusky v-r-violet 6.00
 61 m/2 block of 4 30.00

B20P3. 5 i/0 deep o-o-red (N) 5.00
 5 i/0 block of 4 (N) 25.00

B20P3-Cvl. 5 i/0 deep o-o-red C in blue 10.00

B21TC2g. 4 Cents.
 1879, Trial color small die proof on white proof paper .003" thick on white card. (Goodall) Die No. 236.
 15 m/2 dull dusky y-orange (brown) 25.00

B21TC3. Plate proofs on India paper.
 13 m/2 dull dusky o-y-orange (brown) 6.00

37 m/0 dusky g-b-green 6.00
 47 m/2 dull dusky g-b-blue 6.00
 69 o/5 black 7.50

B21TC3-Cvl. 47 m/2 dull dusky g-b-blue C in blue 10.00

B21P3. 5 i/0 deep o-o-red (N) 5.00

B22TC2g. 5 Cents.
 1879, Trial color small die proof on white proof paper .003" thick on white card. (Goodall) Die No. 238.
 15 m/2 dull dusky y-orange (brown) 25.00

B22TC3. Plate proofs on India paper.
 13 m/2 dull dusky o-y-orange (brown) 6.00
 37 m/0 dusky g-b-green 6.00
 47 m/2 dull dusky g-b-blue 6.00
 61 m/2 dull dusky v-r-violet 6.00

B22TC3-Cvl. 37 m/0 dusky g-b-green C in blue 10.00

B22P3. 5 i/0 deep o-o-red (N) 5.00

B23TC2g. 6 Cents.
 1879. Trial color small die proof on white proof paper .003" thick on white card. (Goodall) Die No. 239.
 15 m/2 dull dusky y-orange (brown) 25.00

B23TC3. Plate proofs on India paper.
 13 m/2 dull dusky o-y-orange (brown) 6.00
 61 m/2 dull dusky v-r-violet 6.00

B23TC3-Cvl. 13 m/2 dull dusky o-y-orange (brown) C in blue 10.00

B23P3. 5 i/0 deep o-o-red (N) 5.00
 5 i/0 block of 4 (N) 25.00

B24TC2-g. 7 Cents.
 1879, Trial color small die proof on white proof paper .003" thick on white card. (Goodall) Die No. 240.
 15 m/2 dull dusky y-orange (brown) 25.00

B24TC3. Plate proofs on India paper.
 11 i/0 deep orange 6.00
 11 j/0 v. deep orange 6.00

B24TC3-Cvl 11 i/0 v. deep orange C in blue 10.00

B24P3. 5 i/0 deep o-o-red (N) 7.50

B25TC2g. 8 Cents.
 1879, Trial color small die proof on white proof paper .003" thick on white card. (Goodall) Die No. 241.
 15 m/2 dull dusky y-orange (brown) 25.00

B25TC3 Plate proofs on India paper.
48 m/2 dull dusky m.g-b-blue 6.00

48 m/2 block of 4 30.00

B25P3. 7 i/0 deep r-orange (N) 5.00
7 i/0 block of 4 (N) 25.00

B26P2g. 9 Cents.

1879, Trial color small die proof on white proof paper .003" thick on white card. (Goodall) Die No. 251.
15 m/2 dull dusky y-orange (brown) 25.00

B26P3. Plate proofs on India paper.
7 j/0 v. deep r-orange (N) 5.00



B27E-A.

B27E-A. 10 Cents.

Small die essay. Incomplete background of CANADA and thin octagonal border line, circular line, circular lines about each X, also no vertical shading above top of octagonal border. (1 known)
69 o/5 black 50.00



B27P to B32P.

B27TC1. Die No 232.

Size of die sinkage 36 x 38 mm.
Trial color large die proof on India paper die sunk on cardboard. (1 known)
69 o/5 black 50.00

B27TC2. Trial color sample small die proofs from A. B. N. Co. sample plate. See Journal No. 5 cover.

a. On white bond paper .004" thick.
No duplicate colors known.

33 j/0 v. deep g-y-green 20.00
About 20 other colors known.

b. On 17 g/2 v. faint o-yellow soft wove paper .0025" thick. From sample trial color sheet, See Journal No. 5 cover.

No duplicate colors known.

1 i/2 dull deep red 15.00

About 75 other colors exist.

g. 1879, Trial color small die proof on white proof paper .003" thick on white card. (Goodall)

15 m/2 dull dusky y-orange (brown) 25.00

B27TC3. Plate proofs on India paper.

7 i/0 deep r-orange 7.50

13 m/2 dull dusky o-y-orange (brown) 7.50

37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-green 6.00

65 m/2 dull dusky r-r-violet 6.00

65 m/2 block of 4 30.00

B27P3. 47 m/1 dim dusky g-b-

blue (N) 5.00

47 m/1 block of 4 (N) 25.00

B27P3-Cvl. 47 m/1 dim dusky

g-b-blue C in blue 10.00

B27TC6a. Trial color plate proofs. On white stamp paper perf. 12 gummed. (No exact duplicate colors known)

1 i/1 dim deep red 25.00

11 i/1 dim deep orange 25.00

15 m/1 dim dusky y-orange (brown) 25.00

25 m/2 dull dusky y-g-yellow 25.00

35 k/1 dim dark green 25.00

39 m/1 dim dusky blue-green 25.00

48 m/2 dull dusky m.g-b-blue (N) 25.00

41 m/2 dull dusky b-b-green 25.00

53 m/3 dismal dusky violet-blue 25.00

65 m/4 smoky dusky r-r-violet 25.00

71 o/5 slate-black 30.00

Over ten other shades seen.

b. On 5 e/3 dismal v. pale o-o-red thick paper perf. 12 gummed.

69 o/5 black (with black ink penstrokes) 15.00

c. on 43 f/1 dim faint g-blue thick paper perf. 12 gummed.

47 m/1 dim dusky g-b-blue (N) 25.00

69 o/5 black 25.00

Three other colors seen.

B28TC2g. 20 Cents.

1879, Trial color small die proof on white proof paper .003" thick on white card. (Goodall) Die No. 254.

15 m/2 dull dusky y-orange (brown) 25.00

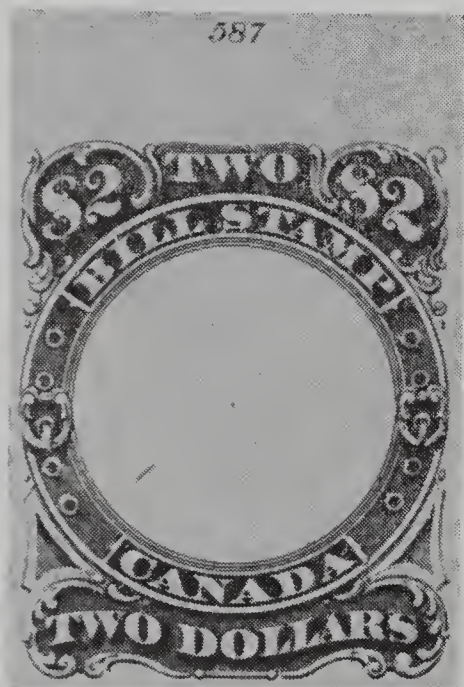
B28TC3.	Plate proofs on India paper.	
13 m/2 dull dusky o-y-		
orange (brown)	6.00	
65 m/2 dull dusky r-r-		
violet	7.50	
B28TC3-Cvl.	13 m/2 dull dusky	
o-y-orange (brown)		
C in blue	10.00	
B29TC2g.	30 Cents.	
Die No. 242.		
1879, Trial color small die proof on		
white proof paper .003" thick on		
white card. (Goodall)		
15 m/2 dull dusky y-orange		
(brown)	25.00	
B29TC3.	Plate Proofs on India paper.	
35 n/1 dim v. dusky green	6.00	
B29TC3-Cvl.	35 n/1 dim v.	
dusky green C in		
blue	10.00	
B29P3.	47 m/1 dim dusky g-b-	
blue (N)	6.00	
47 m/1 block of 4 (N)	30.00	
B31TC2g.	40 Cents.	
1879, Trial color small die proof on		
white proof paper .003" thick on		
white card. (Goodall) Die No. 252.		
15 m/2 dull dusky y-orange		
(brown)	25.00	
B31TC3.	Plate proofs on India paper.	
5 j/0 v. deep o-o-red	6.00	
11 i/0 deep orange	7.50	
B31TC3-Cvl.	5 j/0 v. deep o-o-	
red C in blue	10.00	
B31P3.	47 l/1 dim v. dark g-b-	
blue (N)	6.00	
47 l/1 block of 4 (N)	30.00	
B32TC2g.	50 Cents.	
1879, Trial color small die proof on		
white proof paper .003" thick on		
white card. (Goodall) Die No. 253.		
15 m/2 dull dusky y-orange		
(brown)	25.00	
B32TC3.	Plate proofs on India paper.	
65 m/3 dismal dusky r-r-		
violet	6.00	
65 m/3 block of 4	30.00	
B32TC3-Cvl.	65 m/3 dismal	
dusky r-r-violet		
C in blue	10.00	
B33TC1.	1 Dollar.	
Die No. 233. Vig. engraved by Wm.		
Chorlton.		
Size of die sinkage 36.5 x 38 mm.		
Trial color large die proof on India		
paper die sunk on card (1 of each		
color known)		
13 m/2 dull dusky o-y-		
orange (brown)	50.00	
65 m/2 dull dusky r-r-violet	50.00	



B33P.

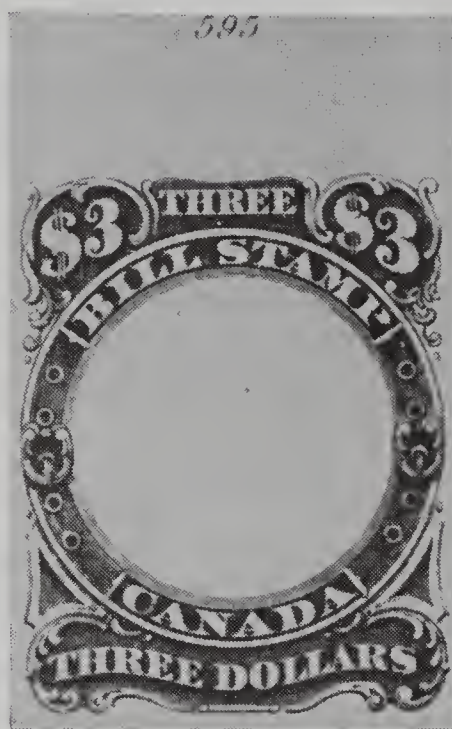
69 o/5 black	55.00
71 o/5 slate-black	55.00
B33TC2.	Trial color small die proofs
on India paper. (1 of each color	
known)	
orange	35.00
green	35.00
48 m/1 dim dusky blue	35.00
violet	35.00
69 o/5 black	40.00
B33TC2g.	1879. Trial color small die
proof on white proof paper .003"	
thick on white card. (Goodall)	
15 m/2 dull dusky y-orange	
(brown)	30.00
B33TC3.	Trial color plate proofs on
India paper.	
5 i/0 deep o-o-red frame	
and	
47 m/1 dim dusky g-b-	
blue vignette	15.00
5 i/0 deep o-o-red frame	
and	
69 o/5 black vignette	15.00
13 i/0 deep o-y-orange	
frame and	
48 n/1 dim v. dusky m-	
g-b-blue vignette	15.00
37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-	
green frame and	
5 i/0 deep o-o-red	
vignette	15.00
37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-	
green frame and	
61 m/3 dismal dusky v-r-	
violet vignette	15.00
block of 4	75.00
37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-	
green frame and	
69 m/5 gloomy dusky	
black vignette	15.00
block of 4	75.00
48 l/1 dim v. dark m-g-b-	
blue frame and	
5 i/0 deep o-o-red vig-	
nette	15.00

- 45 k/1 dim dark b-g-blue
frame and
13 i/0 deep o-y-orange
vignette 15.00
69 o/5 black frame and
61 m/3 dismal dusky v-
r-violet vignette 15.00
B33P3. Plate proof on India paper (N)
5 i/0 deep o-o-red frame
and
37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-
green vignette 17.50
block of 4 87.50
B34P3. 1 Dollar.
Plate proof on India paper (N)
37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-
green frame and
5 i/0 deep o-o-red vig-
nette 15.00
block of 4 75.00

**B35E-B.**

- B35E-B. 2 Dollars.**
Die No. 587. Vig. engraved by Wm. Chorlton
2. Small die essay of frame incom-
plete. On the proof there is a
fourth circular line next the color-
less vignette at right side.
69 o/5 black 40.00
B35TC2g. 1879. Trial color small die
proof on white proof paper .003"
thick on white card. (Goodall)
15 m/2 dull dusky y-
orange (brown) 30.00
B35TC3. Trial color plate proofs on
India paper.
5 h/0 m. deep m. o-o-red
frame and
69 m/5 gloomy dusky
black 15.00
block of 4 75.00
15 m/1 dim dusky y-orange
(brown) frame and
69 m/5 gloomy dusky
black vignette 15.00
block of 4 75.00

- 48 m/1 dim dusky m.g-b-
blue frame and
69 m/5 gloomy dusky
black vignette 15.00
B35P3. Plate proof on India paper.
(N)
5 h/0 m. deep o-o-red
frame and
61 m/3 dismal dusky v-r-
violet vignette 17.50

**B36E-B.**

- B36E-B. 3 Dollars.**
Die No. 595. Vig. engraved by Wm. Chorlton
2. Small die essay of frame incom-
plete.
On some of the proofs there is a
fifth circular line next the color-
less vignette at bottom.
69 o/5 black 40.00
B36TC2g. 1879. Trial color small die
proof on white proof paper .003"
thick on white card. (Goodall)
15 m/2 dull dusky y-orange
(brown) 30.00
B36TC3. Trial color plate proofs on
India paper.
5 i/0 deep o-o-red frame and
37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-
green vignette 15.00
5 i/0 deep o-o-red frame and
69 m/5 gloomy dusky
black vignette 15.00
13 i/0 deep o-y-orange frame
and
48 m/1 dim dusky m.g-
b-blue vignette 15.00
block of 4 75.00
15 m/1 dim dusky y-orange
(brown) frame and
69 m/5 gloomy dusky
black vignette 15.00
block of 4 75.00
37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-green
frame and
69 m/5 gloomy dusky
black vignette 15.00

48 n/1 dim v. dusky m.g-b-blue frame and 13 i/0 deep o-y-orange vignette	15.00
block of 4	75.00
69 o/5 black frame and 5 i/0 deep o-o-red vignette	15.00
69 o/5 black frame and 13 i/0 deep o-y-orange vignette	15.00
69 o/5 black frame and 15 m/1 dim dusky y-orange (brown) vignette	15.00
block of 4	75.00
69 o/5 black frame and 37 m/1 dim dusky s-b-green vignette	20.00
B36P3. Plate proof on India paper (N) 5 i/0 deep o-o-red frame and 47 m/1 dim dusky g-b-blue vignette	17.50

Receipt

By American Bank Note Co.

Information about this essay desired.



R1E.

R1E. 2 Cents.

Size of die about 45x55 mm.

1. Large die essay on India paper die size, with imprint at bottom.

13 k/0 dark o-y-orange 40.00

17 m/1 dim dusky y-y-orange (brown) 40.00

35 m/1 dim dusky green 40.00

2. Small die essay on India paper stamp size. (Probably cut from large die)

13 k/0 dark o-y-orange 20.00

17 m/1 dim dusky y-y-orange (brown) 20.00

35 m/1 dim dusky green 20.00

47 m/1 dim dusky g-b-blue 20.00

(To be continued.)

Report of Auction Sales of Proofs

Auctioneers desiring their sales reported should send prices realized to the Editor.

We call catalogers' attention to the importance of illustrating all essays which are not referred to illustrated catalogs, so that bidders may know designs.

Catalog numbers are Scott's stamp numbers plus E. P. S. proof or essay number of Brazer's U. S. Essay numbers.

H. R. Harmer Ltd., London Sale, March 23, 1948.

Newfoundland

1928	8c light red brown die proof (U. S. Customs duty adds 30%)	..151P1	42.00
	9c myrtle green die proof (U. S. Customs duty adds 30%)	152P1	62.00
	14c black trial color die proof (U. S. Customs duty adds 30%)	155TC1	42.00
	15c dark blue die proof (U. S. Customs duty adds 30%)	156P1	42.00
	30c olive-brown trial color die proof (U. S. Customs duty adds 30%)	159TC1	46.00

Nova Scotia

1860	5c blue green trial color die proof on India paper on card. A. B. N. Co. die No. 95B	10TC1	31.00
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Robson Lowe Inc., Philadelphia Sale, April 2, 1948.

United States

1851	12c black plate proof on India paper, block of 4 (Cat. 12.00)	..69P3	12.00
1861	90c blue, pale blue, plate proofs on India paper (Cat. 12.00)	..72P3	12.00
	90c blue plate proof on India paper, block of 4 (Cat. 30.00)	..72P3	27.00

	5c brown plate proof on India paper, block of 4 (Cat. 12.00) ..76P3	17.50
1869	24c green and violet plate proof on India paper, block of 4 (Cat. 30.00)	
	120P3	32.50

Canada

	2c brown Receipt Revenue die essay, Prince Consort design RE1	24.00
	\$10 black Gas Inspection die proof	GP1 10.50

Eugene N. Costales Sale, New York, April 14, 1948.

United States

1861	3c deep red large die essay, slightly soiled	56E-Hb 28.50
	3c light blue trial color plate proof on bond paper imperf, block of 4	
	65TC5	29.00
	3c dull red plate proof on Francis Patent blue paper o. g.	65P7 8.25
	3c black trial color plate proof imperf. with black trial cancellation	
	65TC5	18.50
	3c black trial color plate proof on pink with black trial cancellation	
	65TC7	13.00
	3c red plate proof on straw color paper, o. g., perfs. touch bottom	
	65P7	22.00
	3c brown-red plate proof on straw color paper o. g. perf.	65P6 20.50
	3c scarlet plate proof on thin bluish wove paper o. g. perf.	74P7 21.00
	3c Persian-brown plate proof on green wove paper o. g. perf. ..	65P7 21.00
	3c black die essay on yellow wove paper gummed and grilled	82E-Ab 31.50
	3c colorless embossed plate proof on wove paper	82P7 13.25
1867	3c carmine plate essay lithographed on wove paper, imperf. block of 4	
	83E-Be	6.75
	3c violet with olive-gray overprint plate essay perf. gummed ..	83E-Cc 23.00
	albino U. S. monogram and vertical lines embossed on white paper o. g.	
	85E-Ff	22.00

Plate Essays

1869	1c buff plate essay o. g. without grill perf.	112E-Dd 5.25
	1c violet plate essay o. g. perf. grilled	112E-De 7.25
	1c dull red-violet plate essay o. g. perf. grilled	112E-De 8.25
	2c brown plate essay o. g. perf. no grill	113E-Dd 9.00
	2c green plate essay o. g. perf. grilled	113E-De 4.25
	2c green plate essay o. g. perf. grilled, block of 4	113E-De 15.50
	2c brown-rose plate essay o. g. perf. grilled	113E-De 4.00
	2c orange plate essay o. g. perf. pair, 1 grilled, 1 no grill ..	113E-De,f 17.25
	3c yellow plate essay o. g. perf. grilled	113E-Dh 3.00
	3c orange plate essay o. g. perf. grilled	113E-Dh 3.00
	3c orange-brown plate essay o. g. perf. grilled	113E-Dh 3.00
	3c black-brown plate essay o. g. perf. grilled	113E-Dh 3.00
	3c green plate essay o. g. perf. grilled	113E-Dh 3.00
	3c dull violet plate essay o. g. perf. grilled	113E-Dh 3.00
	3c rose-red plate essay o. g. perf. grilled	113E-Dh 3.00
	10c blue plate essay o. g. imperf.	116E-Dj 6.50
	12c green plate essay o. g. perf. grilled	117E-Ce 6.50
	12c blue plate essay o. g. perf. grilled, block of 4	117E-Ce 21.00
1874	white carton paper about 150 x 100 mm. with Continental grills, signed by Steel	
		35.00

Die Proofs

1861	3c pink large die proof on India paper 47 x 50 mm. (2 known)	64P1 170.00
1873	7c vermilion large die sunk proof on India paper on large card	160P1 21.00
	2c deep brown Interior trial color large die sunk proof on India paper on card	O16TC1 14.00
	3c deep green Interior trial color large die sunk proof on India paper on card	O17TC1 14.50
	2c black Navy trial color large die sunk proof on India paper on card	O36TC1 14.50
	2c deep brown Navy trial color large die sunk proof on India paper on card	O36TC1 14.50
	3c deep green Navy trial color large die sunk proof on India paper on card	O37TC1 14.50

3c deep green P. O. D. trial color large die sunk proof on India paper on card	O49TC1	15.00
\$2 scarlet and green State Goodall trial color die proof on proof paper	O68TC2	36.50
1c ultramarine War trial color large die sunk proof on India paper on card	O83TC1	14.50

Plate Proofs

1861	3c lake plate proofs on India paper, block of 8 with Pl. No. and imprint	66P3	102.50
1869	1c buff plate proof on India paper, block of 4	112P3	12.50
	3c ultramarine plate proof on India paper, block of 4	114P3	9.00
1870	24c purple plate proof on India paper	153P3	4.25
	30c black plate proof on India paper	154P3	4.00
	90c carmine plate proof on India paper	155P3	5.00
1873	1c black trial color plate proof on India paper on card, pane of 100	156TC3	187.50
1893	4c deep ultramarine plate proof on India paper, Pl. No. block of 8, imprint (thin) (Cat. 42.00 plus)	233P3	102.50
1894	\$2 blue plate proof on cardboard	262P4	9.00
	\$2 blue plate proof on cardboard, left arrow block of 4	262P4	61.00
	\$5 green plate proof on cardboard	263P4	10.00
	\$5 green plate proof on cardboard, left arrow block of 4	263P4	71.00

Harmer, Rooke & Co., New York Sale, April 21, 22, 1948.

United States

1869	15c, 24c, 30, 90, inverted center plate proofs on cardboard	129aP-122aP	360.00
1873	24c deep purple large die sunk proof (essay) on India paper on card	164P1	37.00
1893	4c deep ultramarine plate proof on India paper (Cat. 4.00)	233P3	5.25
1898	\$2 orange-brown plate proof on cardboard, pair	293P4	120.00
1862	5c black Confederate States trial color large die proof on glazed card	205TC1	45.00

Herman Herst, Jr., Boston Sale, May 14, 1948.

United States

1869	1c to 90c normal color plate proofs, set on cardboard in original envelope	112-122P4	41.00
1873	1c to 90c P. O. D. normal color plate proofs, set on cardboard in original envelope	O47-O56P4	7.25

Eugene N. Costales, New York Sale, June 8, 1948

United States

1910	deep red coil large die essay engraved die sunk 89 x 76 mm. on full card, unlisted	385aE-Aaa	51.00
	rose-red surface printed perf. 12 vertically (unlisted color)	385aE-Af	15.00
1908	10c dusky blue Special Delivery die essay on thin card 30 x 27 mm.	E7E-Dc	27.00
	10c dusky blue-green Special Delivery die essay on India paper 30 x 25 mm (torn corner)	E7E-Ea	25.00
	10c deep blue Special Delivery die essay on soft wove paper 31 x 26 mm	E7E-Eb	35.00
	10c light blue Special Delivery die essay die sunk 87 x 88 mm	E7E-Eb	53.00
	10c green Special Delivery small die proof on white wove paper	E7P2	37.00

Collectors Shop, New Haven Sale, June 17, 1948.

United States

1894	\$1 black large die sunk proof on India paper on Large card	261aP1	14.50
	50c orange large die sunk proof on India paper on large card	260P1	14.50

The Southern Bank Note Co. of New Orleans, La.

A series of very interesting articles on Confederate Banknotes has appeared in *The Numismatist* by Philip H. Chase. These magazines are now in the Essay Proof Library, Julian F. Gros, Librarian. The following letter from Mr. Chase contains valuable information:

Dear Dr. Brazier:

I was interested to receive your recent letter regarding information as to the American Bank Note Company and Southern bank notes.

There are six of the Confederate Treasury notes which bear the imprint of the *Southern Bank Note Company*, the first of these being the \$50 and \$100 notes of the first *Richmond* issue of 1861 which are described in my article appearing in *The Numismatist* for January, 1945.

It is well established that the *Southern Bank Note Company* was actually the *New Orleans branch of the American Bank Note Company*, but from the relatively little investigation I have made, concealment of this relationship seemed to be the policy. From an examination of original papers of the Treasury Department of the Confederate States of America, which are in the National Archives in Washington, I ran across some interesting correspondence that I did not have an opportunity to thoroughly study and digest. However, I give below comments based on my notes made at the time I looked over the material.

Several letters in the Fall of 1861 from James D. Denegre, President, Citizens Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, to the Secretary of the Treasury, refer to *Schmidt*, apparently a representative of the *American Bank Note Company*, and of Mendez (?), Hatch and Edson, of New York. It may be that control of the latter-named firm was secured by the American Bank Note Company and it was thereafter operated as the Southern Bank Note Company. For business reasons, such concealment of its corporate relationship would be expected, considering the strong anti-North feeling, and later the actual secession of Southern States.

Letter of November 12th, 1862 from William D. Nutt to the Secretary of the Treasury, regarding *printing presses, etc., confiscated by the Governor of Louisiana "as property of the American Bank Note Company, alien enemy" and delivered to Keatinge & Ball*. An accompanying paper is a receipt, dated October 29th, 1861, to *S. Schmidt, Esq. from Thomas A. Ball, "Agent of the Confederate Government" for these items*. A third paper is an appraisal of the same totalling \$1,287.75. *Thomas A. Ball was a member of the engraving firm originally known as Leggett, Keatinge & Ball, subsequently Keatinge & Ball, and then taken over in 1862 by the Confederate Government, as its own establishment*. As I recall, the inventory gave no particular details as to dies, plates, etc.

Many of the designs that appeared on notes of private Southern banks and even those of Northern banks were used on Confederate Treasury notes. There is a wealth of information on this subject in several of the back numbers of *The Numismatist* and I think that a review of these by you may be worthwhile. I particularly refer to the January, 1917 number, pages 10 to 13 and the April, 1918 number, page 153. This latter seems to establish the connection between the American Bank Note Company and Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New Orleans and New York, and with the Southern Bank Note Company.

Other references to these "borrowed" designs appear in the following numbers of *The Numismatist*:

Number:	Pages:
August, 1916	346-349
September, 1917	361
October, 1917	393, 396
November, 1917	453-459

December, 1917	490
June, 1918	245
July, 1918	311

From the above remarks, it will be evident to you that there are a great many partially explored regions in the Confederate paper money field. This situation has impressed me greatly, as I find in my own paper money work bits of new information constantly crop up that throw light on puzzling questions. However, there are many more awaiting answers.

Sincerely yours,

P. H. CHASE

More Rare U. S. Revenue Proofs

The proofs of U. S. Revenue Stamps of Henry Chapman Jr. of Phila., Pa., were sold through J. W. Scott & Co. Auction Sale in New York City, May 11th and 12th, 1899, contained the following:

- \$5000. Die proof black, red and violet with full imprint. Magnificent—a great rarity.
- \$5000. Black, red and green, India paper, Punched after value to prevent it being cashed—Very rare and Valuable.
- \$500. Die proof in black color—Very rare (Now in Brazer Reference Collection).
- \$500. Die proof in black, red and green full imprint—Very rare.
- \$500. Made up (model) proof—ornaments sketched in Pencil. Very interesting and very rare.
- \$500. Black, red and blue punched at top and bottom.
- \$200. Green and red (First Issue) a few perforations trimmed at top and sides—Rare.
- \$200. Blue, black, red (Second Issue) fine and very rare (Now in Brazer Reference Collection).
- \$200. Black (First Issue?) (Now in Brazer Reference Collection).
- \$200. Green and red (First Issue?) made up (Model) proof, signed “Approved May 7, 1864 James J. Lewis, Com.” Unique.
- \$200. Card Board proof (First Issue?) green and red (model) made up, very rare.
- \$200. 2nd Issue made up (model) designs, value and background omitted—on large card—very rare.
- \$200. Artist unfinished proof, signed Jos. R. Carpenter. Unique—(Now in Brazer Reference Collection)
- \$200. Die proof—with full imprint—very rare.

American Turners Centennial Stamp

Alvin R. Meissner of Detroit, a designer who retired after 20 years at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on April 30, 1945, has recently designed for the American Turners Society the U. S. 3 cents Centennial vertical stamp, which design has been approved to be issued at Cincinnati, O. Nov. 20. Mr. Meissner has also designed the cachet which will be used on the first day covers for which our member Heinz Hoffmann has been appointed Director.

Re-Engraving of U. S. \$20 Federal Reserve Note

It has been reported that since the Truman back porch was added to the White House the engraving on the back of the current \$20 bill has been re-engraved to show the porch and the foliage at both sides has been enlarged to fill the frame more completely.

About Proofs

Western Stamp Collector in its semi-weekly issue of March 20, 1948, prints another authoritative paper by Dr. Stephen G. Rich under the heading "About Proofs." Dr. Rich has been Secretary of the Essay Proof Society since its founding over four years ago and writes as an expert on this subject, quoting definitions and explaining the varieties of proofs in very clear language that average collectors may understand. "Telling the whole story of a stamp" from essays, trial color proofs, die proofs, plate proofs, mint and used stamps to stamps on covers is explained and advocated. Such collections win prizes at exhibitions. The author even gives an example of mounting such a collection and shows "how proofs fit into an ordinary collection of stamps." "In many cases the proofs . . . are far more interesting to collect, and far more beautiful, than the stamps themselves," writes Dr. Rich, and he knows as a collector since boyhood and the son of one of America's really great philatelists. His studious writing makes interesting reading and should lead many stamp collectors to include proofs in their collections.

Another authoritative article that we have saved from the same author was in *W. S. C.* for July 1, 1947, entitled "Lithographed," which technically explains this process of printing stamps.

We congratulate *Western Stamp Collector* on the series of articles published during the last year from Steve Rich's typewriter. He thoroughly knows the subjects he writes about so clearly.

Essay and Proof Broadcast

On the Saturday morning of our June 5, Annual Convention the N. B. C. 10 A. M. program from the Stamp Club of the Air in Radio City, N. Y. broadcast an extemporaneous interview on Essays and Proofs by Clarence W. Brazer who was the ten minute guest of the day. Many odd and interesting essays were described and reference was made to H. R. Bill 2859 permitting the Philatelic Agency to sell proofs to collectors, if and when it becomes law. The speaker also referred to the E. P. S. Convention and Exhibition being held in New York that day.

Reviews of Publications

Chambers' Stamp Journal for June 23, 1947, has recently been brought to our belated attention because Editor Burt W. Brownier's column "Off the Cuff" had a lengthy and appreciative column praising our JOURNAL No. 14. We quote, "One of the finest pieces of philatelic literature to cross this desk in months is the quarterly issue of the ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL, dated April, 1947. Always at the top of the list of specialist publications for typographical excellence, this issue is also a real collectors item for the information contained, relative to the 1847 issue of United States postage stamps." Several paragraphs detail the various articles in this JOURNAL, and the column closes with "The Society is to be complimented for its production of this issue of its JOURNAL, which has succeeded in far outdoing anything accomplished by other philatelic specialist groups in this country." Many thanks, Editor Brownier!

Philatelic Gossip, in Editor Harry Weiss' "Inside Straight" informative and interesting column, over the past several months has included a weekly installment reprinting with permission the illustrations loaned from past issues of the ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL and Brazer's Essays for U. S. Adhesive Stamps. Mr. Weiss comments on the various essays in a very readable style that has aroused much interest in essays by collectors who have previously neglected them. This constant feature in *Gossip* should be subscribed to by our members who will find its information valuable. The very generous credit given our Society in each issue has brought forth many recent applications for membership.

Public Hearing on H. R. 2859 Bill Authorizing Sale of Current U. S. Proofs

On May 26, 1948 at 10 A. M. the House of Representatives Sub-Committee on Post Office and Civil Service held a public hearing on H. R. 2859, the Gwinn bill, to regulate the sale of current stamp proofs at the Philatelic Agency. The presiding Chairman was Hon. Francis J. Love who appeared actively interested, was most courteous, and gave every opportunity to present views on all sides.

Most of the important national philatelic societies appeared in favor of this bill by representatives properly appointed to represent them. Among them in order of appearance as called were W. A. Edgar for the Collectors Club, New York; Clarence W. Brazer, Editor of the *ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL*; Chester A. Smeltzer, President, for the Essay Proof Society; Vincent Domanski, President, and Stephen G. Rich, Treasurer, for the Society of Philatelic Americans; Judge David D. Caldwell for the American Philatelic Society; and John J. Britt, President, for Aero Philatelists. Many other prominent philatelists were also in the audience, including Miss Catharine Manning, Philatelic Curator of the Smithsonian Institution, and Joseph A. Herbert, Jr. of the Washington Philatelic Society. Each of the witnesses had submitted in triplicate copies of a statement of his position. Practically all the arguments in favor of the bill that have appeared in this *JOURNAL* were placed in evidence. To all those who freely gave their time at their own expense to favor this bill, we are thankful and appreciative.

Those appearing against passage of this bill were Robert E. Fellers, Supt. of Division of Stamps, P. O. D., and his assistant H. S. Chamberlain; Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and Wm. N. Stuart, Stamp Editor of the *Washington Post*. The officials, who have in the past enjoyed giving a few free proofs to their friends, envisaged a deluge of demands to buy proofs that astounded those in favor of the bill. We quote from a letter read from V. C. Burke, Acting P. M. G. "If the general public were permitted to purchase die proofs the number that would be required to meet the demand for the issues would probably amount to a million or more." "The production of plate proofs for sale to the public would seriously interfere with the production of postage stamps." "Through the production of proofs the plate would become worn to a degree rendering it unfit for the printing of stamps, before the necessary quantity of proofs could be printed" Mr. Fellers testified "it would either be manufacturing die proofs or stamps. We could not do both."

Mr. Alvin W. Hall testified, "we could not get into master production on dies without the possibility of destroying it totally." As to the plate proofs—"we may run into difficulty in not being able to get into (stamp) production at all, continually wearing out the plates before we get them on the press." "But if every collector of stamps decides to collect proofs, we will be selling as many proofs as we are postage stamps and then we run into difficulty." As there are approximately the same number of coin collector members of the American Numismatic Association as there are stamp collector members of the American Philatelic Society, it would seem that the demand for die proofs of stamps during the year permitted might be about the same as the past demand for proof coins, which has not caused the coin dies to wear out altho they are subject to much harder wear than a stamp die.

Chairman Love asked Clarence W. Brazier, "Would your society, or stamp collectors in general, from your experience, would you say that your people might be satisfied with a print similar to those that were given to the President, Mr. Roosevelt?" Mr. Brazier replied, "we would be very glad to have it. If we could (also) have plate proofs it would be better." If it was feared the original die might be broken then a duplicate die might be made at once for proofs only. "I cannot see any possible wear from plate proofs." "Suppose there were 50 or 100 impressions, I doubt if there would be many more. The impressions from a chrome plate are possibly 200,000." Mr. Hall: "Yes." In 1898 the P. O. D. freely distributed 263 large die bicolor impressions.

Mr. Stuart testified, "I do not think enough collectors are interested to buy these proofs." He was answered by Judge Caldwell who read from the *ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL* No. 17, Page 16.

President Vincent Domanski replying to a question by Chairman Love testified that proofs of Poland could be bought direct from Warsaw, prior to the war, at double the face value.

John J. Britt called attention to the priced Catalog of the proofs sold at the Roosevelt sale, up to 400 times face value, and the total realized \$53,000, for something which was made as a gift.

In closing the meeting Chairman Love stated, "we will give every consideration in contemplation of the passing of this bill." All the above quotations are from the official record of the testimony. As this *JOURNAL* goes to the printer we have not yet been able to ascertain the final disposition of this bill in the hectic closing days of the Congress, which had so many bills of world wide importance to consider. If it did not pass both the House and Senate we will have to try and try again until successful.

Smeltzer Exhibit

at Washington Philatelic Society

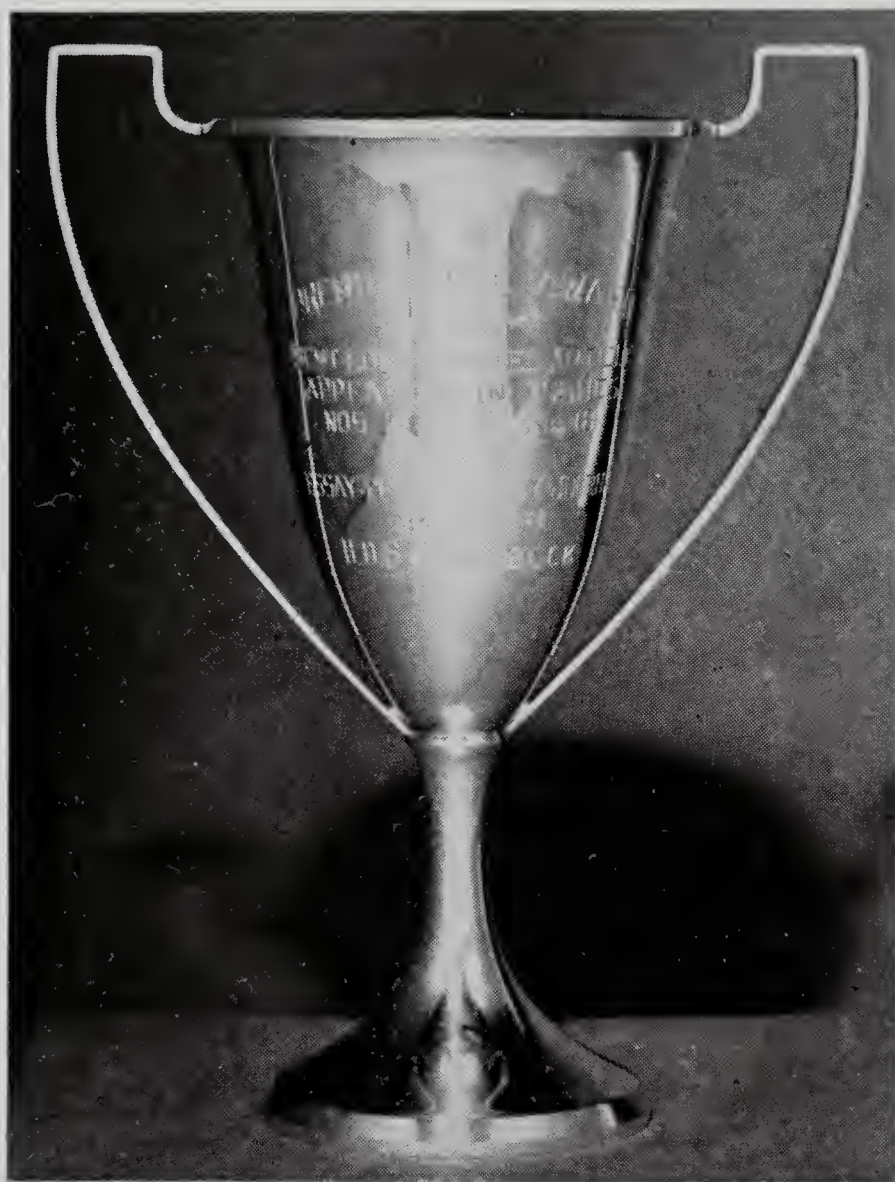
By Jos. A. Herbert, Jr.

On the evening of May 26th, the members of the Washington Philatelic Society had the privilege of seeing some of the most outstanding philatelic material in existence, and hearing one of the most interesting talks ever presented to the Society.

The guest speaker on this occasion was Chester A. Smeltzer, of New York City and Ramsey, N. J., who showed a small portion of his magnificent collection of essays and proofs of United States stamps. Among the items shown were large and small die proofs, Southgate, Roosevelt, hybrid, and plate proofs, as well as outstanding pieces of the Goodall and Atlanta trial color proofs. All in the finest condition possible and so perfectly mounted and displayed that even the veriest tyro could not help appreciating their beauty. After the formal presentation was over, all present crowded around Mr. Smeltzer for a closer examination.

One of the founders of the Essay Proof Society, and President of that organization since its establishment in 1943, Mr. Smeltzer is well known to philatelists everywhere and many collectors have had the pleasure of seeing portions of his collection in various shows and exhibitions. There is a difference, however, between seeing such items through the plate glass of an exhibition frame, and holding the album page in your own hands so that it can be turned at various angles to the light—thus revealing the delicacy of the engraver's lines and the perfection of his art.

Major General Karl Truesdell, U.S.A., Ret., President of the Washington Philatelic Society, presided at the meeting and eventually secured Mr. Smeltzer's release by exacting a promise that he would return again for another visit.



Presidential Award for Best Article in Journals No. 15, 16, 17, 18

As announced last year, President Chester A. Smeltzer again generously presented the handsome silver cup illustrated above, properly inscribed, as the First Award for the Best Article in last year's JOURNALS No. 15 to 18 inclusive. The selection was referred to the Awards Committee and their report, including Second and Third Mentions, was read at the Annual Banquet on June 5. We extend our sincere appreciation and thanks to all who have contributed articles to the JOURNAL and wish them luck this year. Previous winners of this Presidential Award are retired from future first award. The Committee Report follows.

June 5, 1948.

To the President, Officers, and Members of the Essay Proof Society,
Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Your committee at this time has pleasure in announcing its decision on the best article that has appeared in the excellent JOURNAL of the Society during the past year since the last award. This covers No. 15 to No. 18, inclusive, of the JOURNAL.

Your committee is pleased to note that the articles are more varied in subject, and what is even more important a greater number of contributors than heretofore noted wrote for these last year's numbers. This is an encouraging sign, and we hope that the coming issues will include other names that have not heretofore graced the pages of the JOURNAL.

Needless to say the editor is to be commended for his maintenance of the high standard of the previous issues in the last year, and we are confident that under his editorship the future of the ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL will be of the same high caliber.

The decision of the committee is as follows:—

1. "The Essays and Proofs of Jammu and Kashmir" by Harrison D. S. Haverbeck.
2. "The Influence of United States Stamps on the Design of Foreign Stamps" by Stephen W. Gray, Ph.D.
3. "U. S. XX Century Essay Designs, Models and Proofs" by Sol Glass.

Respectfully submitted,

WINTHROP S. BOGGS, *Chairman, Awards Committee.*



Gates Award for Foreign
Essays & Proofs



Brazer Award for United States
Essays & Proofs

Essay Proof Prizes At The S. P. A. 1948 Detroit Exhibition

The two trophies illustrated will be awarded for Essays and Proofs at the forthcoming Annual S. P. A. Exhibition to be held at the Detroit-Leland Hotel on September 17 to 19. The Henry Gates Award goes to the Best Exhibit of Foreign Essays and Proofs as inscribed thereon, and the Brazer Award has been inscribed since this photograph was made "Brazer Award / for / Best United States / Essays & Proofs / Exhibited at the S. P. A. Convention / at / Detroit, Michigan / September 1948 / Awarded to / "

Entry blanks may be obtained from Henry Gates, General Chairman, 5300 West Outer Drive, Detroit 21, Mich. and must be received not later than September 5, 1948.

Essay Proof Society 1948 Convention

By John J. Britt, Chairman Committee on Arrangements

The first independent convention of the Society was held on Saturday, June 5th, 1948, at the Collectors Club, New York City. The meeting room began filling up early in the day and when President Chester A. Smeltzer, called the Convention to order promptly at 1 P. M., every seat was filled and it was necessary to obtain extra chairs for the late comers, the largest attendance of any of our conventions.

Secretary Stephen G. Rich, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were duly approved, and then proceeded to read the reports of the various officers, appointees and committees which were submitted by the respective chairmen for consideration. The reports were all accepted with thanks. Treasurer Thomas F. Morris made his report on the finances of the Society, and passed out copies of his latest audit among those in attendance. The report showed only a slight deficit existing for the fiscal year, even though the cost of producing the ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL had risen to unprecedented heights. Mr. Morris's report was enthusiastically received and upon motion and proper seconding, was accepted with thanks.

Clarence W. Brazer, Editor of the JOURNAL, reported that with the generous contributions from members, the four JOURNALS of the year were produced with a surplus of two dollars, which was roundly applauded.

Then followed the next order of business, which was the tallying of the ballots sent out by the Secretary's office in regard to increasing the Society's dues from \$3.00 a year to \$5.00 a year. Dr. Rich in announcing the total vote, stated that 185 members had voted for the increase, with 38 opposed and with 10 ballots disqualified for improper signature. This overwhelming vote brought forth a jubilant cheer from the crowd, because it was realized that with the additional revenue, the Society would be enabled to continue to furnish to its membership the same outstanding quality in the ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL, which has made it the finest publication of its kind in the philatelic field.

President Smeltzer did an excellent job of running through the regular routine of Convention business, during which he appointed Elliott Perry, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. Under new business, the matter of 'Terminology' came up and John J. Britt gave a short dissertation on the distinction which existed between the early U. S. Essays and Proofs and the 20th Century foreign Essays and Proofs, particularly the French Colonial Air Mails, which in most cases always show either the name of the Colony omitted, or the denomination tablet in blank, or in some cases a combination of both. Mr. Britt contended that because these impressions were struck from the original master die, even though in an unfinished state, due to the fact that they were never completed, they should rightfully be termed a *Proof* and not an *Essay*. President Smeltzer taking cognizance of the evidence presented by Mr. Britt, promised to have a committee appointed to look further into the matter of proper terminology.

Clarence W. Brazer gave a report on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee May 25 Hearing in Washington on H. R. Bill 2859 Authorizing the Sale of Proofs at the Philatelic Agency, which will be found printed in this JOURNAL.

The election of four Directors for the Class of 1951 was the next order of business and Julian F. Gros, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, was instructed to call his Committee together and present their nominations to the Convention in session. A recess was then declared until the Committee was ready to make their report. After approximately 15 minutes, Mr. Gros returned to the Convention room and announced the following four names nominated by his Committee for election to the Board of Directors; E. N. Costales, Dr. C. Hennan, John J. Britt, and Stephen G. Rich. Thereupon, President Smeltzer called on the members present for their wishes in the matter, and Wm. C. Webb, of Newark, made a motion that the 2nd Vice President, Frank W. Rosell, cast one ballot for the election of all four names. After a proper second, the vote was unanimous for the men nominated.

President Smeltzer then turned the Chair over to Second Vice President Rosell and he instructed the newly elected Directors and the other members of the Board present, to adjourn for a meeting to discuss the vital matter of electing new officers for the Society for the coming year. The new Board of Directors retired to another room to begin the arduous task of selecting a new slate of officers. They returned to the Convention room shortly thereafter and announced the following officers for 1948-1949:

President	Dr. Clarence W. Hennan
First Vice-President	Chester A. Smeltzer
Second Vice-President	Frank W. Rosell
Secretary & Treasurer	Thomas F. Morris

The Board clarified its decision to combine the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, by stating that the work of these two officials had become over-lapping in their duties and it was thought to expedite matters in this manner. The new officers were acclaimed by all those present and Clarence W. Brazier, Editor of the *ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL*, spoke with deep appreciation of the retiring President and suggested that a vote of gratitude be extended to Chester A. Smeltzer, for his untiring efforts on behalf of the Society during his 5-year tenure of office and that a committee be appointed to prepare a citation. This was done by a rising vote and a good deal of well merited applause. Mr. Smeltzer thanked the audience and promised to continue supporting the Society to the best of his ability in the future. The Convention upon proper motion was then declared adjourned at 5 P. M., to allow members to visit the main meeting room of the Collectors Club, where a competitive exhibition by 15 members was on display in the wall frames.

The Exhibition

Chairman of Arrangements for the Convention, John J. Britt, had appointed Stephen G. Rich, Chairman in charge of the Convention's Exhibition, who as usual put on a performance worthy of the Society. Mr. Rich invited members to display two frames each from their collections, both United States and Foreign, and the net result was a truly magnificent showing of gems of Essays and Proofs, seldom seen anywhere.

Competition was keen and the three Judges, Winthrop S. Boggs, Harrison D. S. Haverbeck and J. Brainerd Kremer, III, had their work cut out for them. However, after due deliberation they announced the following awards (which were not made known until the actual awards were made at the Banquet that night); First Award, the Chester A. Smeltzer Silver Plate, to the Guatemala's of Joseph Mandos, of Philadelphia, for the best Foreign exhibit; Second Award to Thomas F. Morris for his Canada's and Honorable Mention to John J. Britt for Air Mails. In the U. S. Section, First Award, the John J. Britt Trophy, went to Frank W. Rosell, of Albany, N. Y. for the 1894-8 Issue; Second Award to Andrew P. Rasmussen for his 1869 Atlanta Trial Color blocks and honorable mention to Julian Blanchard for a collection showing the identical vignette engravings on stamps and banknotes.

The Banquet

The Convention dinner was held at Tramer's, 52nd Street and 5th Avenue, where an elaborately set horseshoe type table greeted the 40 incoming guests, who cocktailed at the bar between 6:30 and 7:30 P. M., and sat down to an excellent dinner at about 7:45. Conversation flowed freely all during the meal and there prevailed an atmosphere of good fellowship and graciousness (due in most part to the charming ladies present) throughout the entire evening.

When the dessert had been disposed of and the wreckage cleared away, John J. Britt, acting as Master of Ceremonies, arose and thanked all those present for participating in this most important part of the Convention. In his opening remarks, Mr. Britt stressed the fact that all present should feel that this dinner was to be considered a tribute to

Chester A. Smeltzer, retiring President, who had faithfully served the Society for a period of five years and who by his personal accomplishments on behalf of the Essay Proof Society had seen it grow until now its members number over 500. Mr. Britt further suggested the dinner be dedicated to the unselfishness and devotion which were so characteristic of the man himself. Mr. Smeltzer was visibly affected by this eulogy, but pledged himself to wholeheartedly support the new President, Dr. Hennan, and the aims of the Society in general. In rapid succession the M. C. called upon those individuals whose efforts had played an important part in the success of the Society, and most interesting talks were given by Clarence W. Brazer, Stephen G. Rich, Thomas F. Morris and Frank W. Rosell.



**Smeltzer Silver Plate Award
for Best Display of Foreign Essays and Proofs
at 1948 Annual Convention of the Essay Proof Society**

Winthrop S. Boggs, acting on behalf of the Judges, was then called on to make the awards, which he did in very fine style. This was followed by a raffle for the four bound volumes of the JOURNAL, which netted the Society the sum of \$52.00. Stephen G. Rich drew the winning number from a hat and when it was unfolded, showed that this fellow Boggs was the winner. An impromptu auction, conducted by John D. O'Brien, for single copies of the JOURNAL, netted the sum of approximately \$25.00. These items in addition to the profit made on the dinner, came to a grand total of almost \$250.00, which Mr. Britt announced, would not only be sufficient to take care of the Society's current deficit, but would put the Society's financial status on the black side of the ledger for the incoming President, Dr. Hennan. These remarks were cheered to the proverbial rafters.

In his closing speech, Mr. Britt emphasized the 'Art of Giving to Philately,' for greater collecting pleasure and a deeper sense of personal satisfaction in supporting the hobby we all are so fond of. The dinner was then brought to an end with a cheery 'So Long, until we meet again' and 'God Bless You All.'

Actividades Filatelicas, Havana, for January - March 1948 carried a column in English by Ernest A. Kehr that mentions H. R. Bill 2859 authorizing the sale of proofs and tells of the Earl of Crawford's style of collecting essays and proofs. He kindly refers to the Essay Proof Society, with our address.



President Clarence Hennen, M.D.

The President's Transmitter

My thanks and apologies to the officers and members of the Essay Proof Society for electing me to the office of President. Perhaps some explanation for this backward step is advisable. At a conference with the old officers last spring many things were discussed, among them the decentralization of the Society and the officers, and an attempt to be made to get the membership-at-large more interested in the work of the Society. The officers felt that they were being accused of being a clique and all of them wanted to resign and turn the work over to a new group. I was unable to get any of the founders or active workers interested in writing an article explaining their reasons, so here it is.

Perhaps a brief word from me will clear up the clique stigma. Over four years ago Brazer, Smeltzer, Rich, Morris and a few other men conceived the idea of establishing a society with a magazine devoted expressly to essays and proofs. Brazer's and other authors' writings in the national magazines were curtailed due to lack of space and it was thought that a specialty such as essays and proofs deserved as much space as any other branch of philately. After considerable time, effort and the liberal donation of funds by this so-called clique, the Society was organized and I am sure that no one can say that it hasn't been a success. All of this has required the time and labors of a few men in and about New York, not forgetting that financial help was included. Naturally these men tire when 95 per cent of the membership-at-large is willing to sit back, never write an article, never get a member and do nothing but receive the magazine and send their dues.

We have been particularly fortunate in having the officers mostly located in New York City, where they can meet daily or be in contact with each other by phone to settle emergency details and steer the policies in the correct direction—and during the formative stage the calls were many. In my opinion, we still need these men at the helm and no explanations or apologies are needed. In the meantime, more and more help from the members is imperative.

I do not intend to make any changes in the policies or the administration of the affairs of the Society but shall continue as in the past. Any constructive suggestions or criticisms will be appreciated. We need not be ashamed of our authors, research men, members, or of the JOURNAL.

Let's increase our membership and by so doing, increase our benefits. Good members are not hard to get. Imagine my embarrassment—at the recent Collectors Club of Chicago meeting, two members asked for an application blank to the Essay Proof Society and I had to write our Secretary for them. That's a lesson for me—it may happen to you, too.

Thanks again for your trust and confidence. I'll do my best—with your help.

Clarence Hennen.

Reports of Chapter Meetings

New York Chapter No. 1

Julian Gros, Chairman.

Robert K. Holton, Secretary.

Meeting of April 14, 1948. Members present: Altmann, Blanchard, Brazer, Ehrenberg, Finkelberg, Gros, Holton, Morris, Mott, Rasmussen, Rich, Smeltzer, and Zervas; visitors, Mrs. Smeltzer, J. F. Connor, C. Pelander, F. W. Yeager, and our guest speaker of the evening, Joseph Mandos.

The meeting opened with an announcement by President Smeltzer that the Essay Proof Convention would be held at the Collector's Club, New York, on June 5th. After a brief discussion of the forthcoming Convention and Exhibit Mr. Smeltzer introduced Joseph Mandos of Philadelphia, who exhibited his prize winning collection of Essays and Proofs of Guatemala.

Mr. Mandos began his exhibit with a brief talk on the background of Guatemala postal history, illustrated with selected items from his stamp collection. After an interesting introduction to the postal issues which have been produced by many different printers since the first issue in 1871, there was shown a very complete group of proofs. In addition to proofs there was a selection of essays, sketches, wash drawings and progressive die proofs. One set of essays that was produced by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. for Seebeck was not bought by Guatemala, and that country never followed its neighbors in sponsoring any "Seebeck" issues. Mr. Mandos's collection is an outstanding example of what can be done in the many unexplored fields of essay and proof collecting.

Julian Blanchard displayed several fine portrait vignettes by James Smillie when he was connected with the firm of Hatch and Smillie, and a stipple portrait engraved by Charles Toppan, who has generally been considered as exclusively a letter engraver.

Clarence Brazer closed the meeting with a showing of the diary and engraving record of G. F. C. Smillie. This interesting book shows all of the work, assignments, salary raises and other business records from the date of first employment to Smillie's last engraving done at the Bureau in Washington. Included in the book are a number of engraver's formulas, some of which have been reproduced in the JOURNAL.

Meeting of May 5, 1948. Members present: Altmann, Blanchard, Brazer, Brooks, Ehrenberg, Finkelberg, Gros, Harrison, Holton, Meurer, Meyer, Morris, Ohlman, Rasmussen, Rice, and Wray; visitors, Mrs. Brazer, M. E. Esternaux, and Carl Pelander.

The main exhibit of the evening was the unusually fine and complete collection of United States Commemorative proofs of Mrs. Ethel B. McCoy, which was shown and described by Clarence Brazer. Beginning with trial color proofs of the Centennial envelopes, there followed examples from the Theodore Roosevelt 1903 printings, the rare 1915 printings for the San Francisco Exhibition and the 1933 printings made for Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Columbian issue included essays of the 2c and 4c and the trial color proofs of the 5c. The Trans-Mississippi issue was represented with the bi-color essays, trial colors of the frames, rare trial colors on card, and a die proof signed by R. Ostrander Smith, the designer of the set.

Julian Blanchard exhibited the bank note engraver William Leney's sample book of proof notes, 85 in number, most of the notes bearing the imprints of Leney, Rollinson (William), and Maverick (Peter), in various combinations of these names. The book was loaned for exhibit at our Chapter meeting by its owner, Mr. Louis Carrier of Montreal. The book is of particular interest to Canadian collectors since Leney lived and worked in Canada from about 1820 till his death in 1831, after about 15 years of work in New York.

John Meurer showed an extensive collection of United States envelope essays and proofs, which contained a number of scarce items and much collateral material in the form of used covers and illustrations of die varieties.

George Wray concluded the meeting with a showing of proofs of the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair stamps. Both contemporary plate proofs and the later Schernikow die proofs were represented.

Meeting of June 9, 1948. Members present, Altmann, Blanchard, Brazer, Brooks, Ehrenberg, Finkelburg, Gros, Rasmussen. A visitor was Mr. N. A. Gros, father of our Chairman Julian Gros.

The first business of the session was the election of officers for the ensuing year. Julian Gros was elected to succeed himself as Chairman, and Andrew P. Rasmussen was elected Secretary.

The main exhibit of the evening was by our esteemed member Dr. Clarence Brazer, who showed and described a magnificent lot of die essays and proofs which recently came to light in Florida, each of them being unique. They were from the collection of die sunk essays, trial colors and proofs of a retired engraver who was with the American Bank Note Co. from 1923 to 1946, having been loaned by G. S. Knoth the present owner to Dr. Brazer for cataloging.

The items shown were essays and accepted designs for air mail stamps of Costa Rica, Curacao, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador and Venezuela. Dr. Brazer commenced the showing of a large lot of similar items for regular postage issues, which will be continued at a future meeting.

Dr. Julian Blanchard next showed some recently acquired engravings illustrating the work, other than that of bank note vignettes, of some of the earlier artists whose names are more or less well known in bank

note history, such as Leney, Tanner, Gideon Fairman, Ormsby, and W. Humphreys. Most of these were engravings of George Washington. One of particular interest was a large die impression on thin card of a full length figure of Washington, without imprint or lettering, the head and shoulders of which appear to correspond exactly with the vignette on the 1842 3c City Despatch stamp engraved by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch for A. M. Greig in New York City.

Tulsa Chapter No. 5

D. O. Barrett, Chairman

Hazel Coombs, Secretary

The fifth regular quarterly meeting of the Chapter was held at the home of the Chairman, D. O. Barrett, on the evening of June 4, 1948. All members were present except G. C. Nordstrom who was attending the Swedish Pioneer Centennial in Chicago. A number of guests were present, bringing the total attendance to 17.

The minutes of the March 1948 meeting were read and approved, and the Treasury report for the period June 1947 to June 1948 was approved.

In the election of officers for the ensuing year D. O. Barrett and Miss Hazel Coombs were unanimously chosen to succeed themselves for another term, as Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively.

Mr. Barrett made a brief report on his recent trip to Pennsylvania and New York. It was his privilege on this trip to inspect the Francis Spinner collection of Fractional Currency, including proofs, now owned by H. K. Crowfoot, E. P. S., of Moravia, N. Y.

Before the close of the session a number of approval items received by members were passed around for examination.

Friday, September 3, 1948, was selected as the date of the next meeting, and Glenn R. V. Griffith invited the Chapter to meet at his home.

Society Official Business Section

The Minutes of the 1948 Convention with Officers and Committee Reports are
Printed Separately and Enclosed with this JOURNAL.

Meeting of the Board of Directors, April 14, 1948

President Smeltzer called the meeting to order at 5.20 p. m., Wednesday, April 14, 1948, at the Collectors Club, New York, N. Y. The members of the Board present were Messrs. Smeltzer, Brazer, Gros, Morris and Rich. Proxies were on hand from Messrs. Britt, Costales, Guenther, Hennan, Pope, Rosell and Schrader.

The Secretary announced that a quorum existed.

The minutes of the meeting of the Board on March 31, 1948, offered by the Secretary, were dispensed with on motion duly carried, and the Board proceeded to the special business of the day as announced on the meeting notice.

Mr. Rich, as mover of the motion to hold the Society's 1948 convention at Detroit, Mich. in September 1948, moved that the Board reconsider the matter of date and place of the convention. Seconded by Mr. Gros, this motion was unanimously carried.

After considerable discussion of all factors involved and all possibilities, a consensus of judgment within the Board was arrived at and:

A motion was duly made and seconded to hold the Society's 1948 Convention at The Collectors Club, New York, N. Y., on June 5, 1948, beginning at 1 p. m., with a competitive exhibition in the wall frames and a dinner. This motion was unanimously carried.

President Smeltzer appointed Messrs. Britt and Rich to attend to all convention arrangements.

The Secretary presented the resignation from the Society of Mr. Allyn K. Ford. On motion, duly carried, this resignation was accepted with regret and with instruction to the Secretary to request that Mr. Ford continue as our Resident Agent in Minnesota.

Arrangements were made for the Editor to change the Convention Call in the Journal of April 1948, now in press, to conform with this new decision, and to have the Secretary include the announcement of the new place and date in the message section of the postal card ballot about to be sent out for change of By-Laws.

At 6 p. m., on motion duly carried, the Board adjourned.

STEPHEN G. RICH, *Secretary*.

Meeting of the Board of Directors, June 5, 1948

President Smeltzer called the meeting to order at 1.12 p. m., Saturday, June 5, 1948, at the Collectors Club, New York, N. Y. There were present of the members of the Board, Messrs. Smeltzer, Brazer, Britt, Gros, Morris, Rich and Rosell, with proxy from Mr. Costales.

The Secretary announced that a quorum existed.

The minutes of the Board meetings of March 31 and April 12, 1948 were read and both, on motions duly carried, accepted.

Messrs. Gros, Smeltzer and Rich, tabulating the vote on the postal card ballot for amendment of the by-laws, reported as follows: 233 ballots in; 10 void, 38 no, 185 yes.

Mr. Morris moved and Mr. Britt seconded, that as per the vote of the membership, the dues be \$5.00, of which \$4.00 shall be the subscription to the JOURNAL. This was unanimously carried.

Mr. Brazer moved that applications received prior to the closing of the ballot on this amendment, with dues paid at the old rate, shall be accepted as fully paid. This was unanimously carried.

The Treasurer's Report was received for presentation at the Convention.

The Secretary presented applications for membership Nos. 595 through 606. These were all accepted, subject to usual requirement of period of posting and receipt of satisfactory replies from references.

At 2 p. m., on motion duly carried, the Board adjourned.

STEPHEN G. RICH, *Secretary*.

Meeting of the New Board of Directors, June 5, 1948

Vice-President Rosell called the meeting to order at 3.30 p. m., at the Collectors Club, New York, June 5, 1948. There were present Messrs. Brazer, Britt, Gros, Rosell and Rich, and the proxy from Mr. Costales was declared still valid.

On roll call by the Secretary, a quorum was established.

The Board proceeded to elect officers for the year, each by a separate motion and ballot. The following officers were elected:

President, Dr. Clarence Hennan
First Vice-President, Chester A. Smeltzer
Second Vice-President, Frank W. Rosell
Secretary, Thomas F. Morris
Treasurer, Thomas F. Morris.

Mr. Rich informed the Board that Mr. Morris, Dr. Hennan and Mr. Smeltzer, not present, had agreed to accept these offices.

At 3.39 p. m., on motion duly carried, the Board adjourned.

STEPHEN G. RICH, *Secretary*.

Meeting of Board of Directors, June 30, 1948

First Vice-President Smeltzer called the meeting to order at 5.15 p. m., Wednesday, June 30, 1948, at The Collectors Club, New York, N. Y. The members of the Board present were Messrs. Brazer, Britt, Gros, Morris, Rich and Smeltzer, with proxies from Messrs. Guenther, Hennan, Schrader, and Rosell.

On roll-call by Secretary Morris, a quorum was established.

The minutes of the Board meetings of June 5, 1948, both the old and new board's meetings, were accepted on motions duly carried.

A motion was made and carried that S. G. Rich be appointed Board Recorder for the year 1948-49. Mr. Smeltzer as chairman thereupon made this appointment.

The minutes of the Convention, June 5, 1948, were read. After necessary detail corrections of wording, they were approved on motion duly carried.

Secretary Morris presented applications Nos. 607 through 610, which were on motion ordered to take the usual course.

Secretary Morris presented several resignations from membership in this Society. Without motion, these were laid over until the next meeting, with the understanding that those of the Board who could influence such resigners to withdraw their resignations would meanwhile write or speak to the resigners.

On motion, duly carried, the non-member subscription price for the JOURNAL was set at \$5.00 per year.

Mr. Rich reported that the society Constitution and By-laws printed in 1943 are now down to three copies on hand. A motion was made and carried that 300 copies of the Constitution and By-laws, as amended to this date, be printed: further that the necessary Society stationery be ordered, including envelopes for Editor, President and Secretary.

Mr. Rich read the reply received by him when still Secretary from I. D. Wolf, President of Sepad, about the conflict of dates of Sepad and American Philatelic Congress this year, upon which correspondence in this Society's behalf had been initiated at the direction of Mr. Smeltzer, then President. The letter was ordered filed.

Treasurer Morris's report for the complete year 1947-48, together with the Report of the Auditing Committee vouching for its correctness, was then presented and read.

On motion, duly carried, the Auditing Committee's report was accepted with thanks.

A motion was made and unanimously carried, complimenting Treasurer Morris for his fine work.

Bills were presented for printing, Society postage and stenographic work for the Society, totalling \$87.58. These were ordered paid.

Editor Brazer reported that he had written President Hennan for the list of committee appointments for publication in the next Journal. On behalf of President Hennan he submitted this list of appointments. The appointments, on motion unanimously carried, were approved.

Under new business, Mr. Britt brought up the project of an annual dinner or other gathering. Action on this was laid over by general consent.

At 6.25 p. m., on motion duly carried, the Board adjourned.

STEPHEN G. RICH, *Board Recorder.*

Secretary's Report

Members Admitted, April 1 to June 30, 1948

- 586 Phelps, Robert H., R. D. 2, Box 25A, Kenosha, Wis. (No specialty stated)
- 587 Spain, Cornelius W., 8580 Birdwood Ave., Detroit 4, Mich. (Canadian Revenues)
- 588 Woodward, J. D., P. O. Box 6, Clifton Heights, Penna. (Mexico)
- 589 Eisin, Walter M., M.D., 6155 South Kedzie Ave., Chicago 29, Ill. (Baltic States)
- 590 Flanigan, James L., Jr., 6117 Webster St., Philadelphia 43, Pa. (U. S.)
- 591 Schniewind, Elmar O., 1 Sheridan Square, New York 14, N. Y. (General collector)
- 592 Griffith, Glenn R. V., 2447 East 20th St., Tulsa 4, Okla. (No specialty stated)
- 593 Chassy, David F., 38 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y. (Dealer)
- 594 Baldwin, Charles H., 1120 Howard St., Schenectady 3, N. Y. (Exposition material)
- 595 Foster, George E., P. O. Box 174, Bordentown, New Jersey. (New Brunswick "Cents" Issue)
- 596 Brugler, Elemer, 10 Jozsef Attila St., Budapest, Hungary Dealer: (Essays and Proofs)

Applications for Membership Received

From April 1 to July 30, 1948.

- 597 Stewart, D. R., 7532 19th St., N. E., Seattle 5, Wash. (U. S.) By C. W. Brazer.
- 598 Martin, George M., 902 Larson Bldg., Yakima, Wash. (Postal Cards) By C. W. Brazer.
- 599 Eastman, Dr. Nicholson J., 111 Witherspoon Road, Baltimore 12, Md. (Newfoundland) By C. W. Brazer.
- 600 Annand, F. W., R. D. 1, Wolfville, N. S., Canada. (British Colonies) By C. W. Brazer.
- 601 Cohen, Milton F., 1145 Pratt St., Philadelphia 24, Penna. (New York Postmasters' Stamp). By A. S. Myers.
- 602 Wetzell, Daniel F., 3 Irving Place, Utica 3, N. Y. (U. S. 19th Century). By C. W. Brazer.
- 603 Jephcott, C. M., 323 Rosemary Road, Toronto 10, Ont., Canada. (British North America). By W. S. Bayley.
- 604 Lobinger, James E., 160 Sixth Ave., Troy, N. Y. (Obsolete Notes). By D. O. Barrett.
- 605 Turner, Isaac, 943 Kilsythe Road, Elizabeth 3, New Jersey. (Dealer). By Wm. C. Webb.
- 606 Burgess, Samuel M., 2nd, 6218 29th St. N. W., Washington 15, D. C. (U. S.) By Joseph A. Herbert.
- 607 Eck, J. Bernard, Apt. 5, 824 E. Kingston Ave., Charlotte 3, N. C. (No specialty stated). By C. W. Brazer.
- 608 Chorlton, Harry L., 1997 North El Molino Ave., Altadena, Calif. By T. F. Morris.
- 609 Sellers, F. Burton, 1725 Purdy St., New York 62, N. Y. (U. S., B. N. A., Haiti). By C. W. Brazer.
- 610 Pollack, Dr. Herbert, 5343 Cornell Ave., Chicago 15, Ill. (Bergedorf, Brunswick, Old German States). By C. Hennan.
- 611 Sigmund, Wenger, Merida 21-3, Mexico, D. F. (Mexico and other Latin America.) By E. N. Costales.
- 612 Horney, Judge William R., Rectory Hill, Centreville, Md. (Maps and ships.) By C. W. Brazer.
- 613 Esternaux, Max E., 463 West St., New York 14, N. Y. (U. S. Essays and Proofs.) By J. Blanchard.
- 614 Lull, Francisco Ferrer, 1272 Paraguay St., Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A. (Spain and Colonies). By C. W. Brazer.
- 615 Sherman, Harold N., P. O. Box 133, Newburgh, N. Y. (U. S. Private Proprietaries.) By C. W. Brazer.

Changes in Membership List

Change of Address:

- 109 Detwiller, John K., Easton, Penna., to 106 East Wayne Ave., Easton, Penna.
- 268 Hahn, Mannel, Winnetka, Ill., to 370 Walnut St., Winnetka, Ill. (Correction of typographical errors in address)
- 512 Lane, A. A., Jr., Orange, N. J., to 410 Summit Ave., South Orange, New Jersey.
- 568 Roth, Douglas, Pinner, Middx., England, to c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Capetown, South Africa.
- 139 Apfelbaum, Earl P. L., 1428 South Penn Square, Philadelphia 2, Pa.
- 76 Bush, C. J., 132 Michigan Ave., Fresno 4, Calif.
- 287 Flanders, E. A., Boston Stamp Co., 45 Bromfield St., Boston 10, Mass.

414	Florey, Capt. Theodore C., Apt. 203, 510½ E. Grand Ave., Beloit, Wis.
53	Hahn, Charless, 535 Willow Road, Winnetka, Ill.
202	Hall, Ralph N., 226 Park St., Newton 58, Mass.
	Herbert, Jr., Joseph A., 515 East Capitol St., Washington 3, D. C.
141	Little, Jr., Philip, R. D. 4, Wayzata, Minn.
	Randall, J. P., Room 407, Lakeview Bldg., 116 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
367	Scott, Nelson F., 20 Alexander Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
245	Seebe, Roger A., 156 Pinehurst Ave., New York 33, N. Y.
77	Zalevsky, Sam, Wilksburg, Penna., to 5658 Northumberland St., Pittsburgh 17, Penna.

Deceased

193	Jefferys, Harry L., March 30, 1948.
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Enumeration of Membership

Membership March 31, 1948	482
Gains	11
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CINCINNATI, OHIO, NOV. 20, 1848 — NOV. 20, 1948

CACHET design by ALVIN R. MEISSNER

STAMP design by ALVIN R. MEISSNER

ALVIN R. MEISSNER, designer and engraver, spent 40 years of his life with the Government and 20 years of the 40 with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. He retired as Chief Designer in 1945 and was drafted by the American Turners, of which he is a life member, to design the stamp for their 100 Anniversary. Mr. Meissner designed over 60 U. S. stamps, many revenue stamps, war bonds and paper money.

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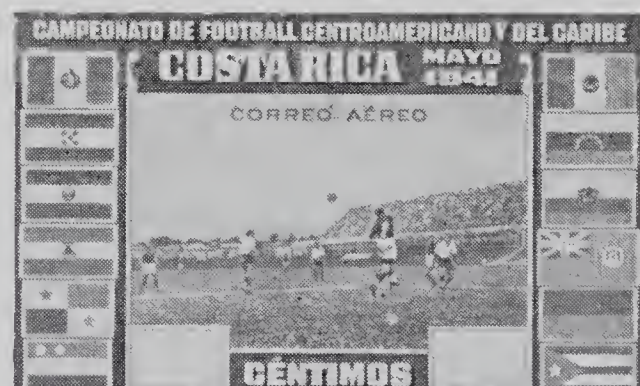
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To quote an instance, in our auction of March 2nd we offered on behalf of a client various China including a number of scarcer items, only one room-bidder was able even to make a bid against the starting prices on the "book" and he was unsuccessful in obtaining the lot.

From where did the competition come? AUSTRALIA and CHINA! Surprising? Yes! Australia in the sterling block and China with local dollars that are trying to compete with Post-War I German marks. Yet these buyers bid and bought in American dollars at a level for these stamps far above the present levels in this country.

These Chinese stamps were appraised by us at \$389 and realized for the owner \$848.25, which represents \$678.60 net, more than twice what he had hoped for, he tells us.

It is the same with very many other countries: African stamps being competed for by South Africa, Great Britain, etc.; Scandinavia causing bids to come over from the Scandinavian countries, fine Swiss causing collectors and dealers in Switzerland to rush their bids, and so on.

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